

# Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 13

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1916

NEW ENGLAND EDITION

## Chicago Women Insist That Spoils System Must Cease

**Dramatic Meeting Packs Big Auditorium—3,000 New Voters  
Led by Noted Women, Draw Up Platform and Warn  
Mayor That City Hall Must Be Cleaned Up**

In one of the most significant meetings ever held in the country, the women of Chicago on March 18 drew up a platform of municipal reform and threw down their gauge to the spoils system that has run rife at the City Hall.

Three thousand women packed the huge Auditorium Theatre in what the Chicago Herald calls one of the "most dramatic political gatherings in the city's history."

"The women of Chicago yesterday sent their challenge to the City Hall," says the Herald. "It warned the mayor that spoils rule must cease. It gave him, in the form of a platform, a statement of the specific demands of the women of Chicago. It served

notice that the 275,000 women voters of the city would call him to accounting for those demands. It was an impressive demonstration of the new force in Chicago politics."

The meeting was called after the split-salary exposures in the Welfare Bureau Department, but it did not by any means limit itself to them. The recognized leaders of the city in a series of telling five-minute speeches laid bare the administration's record and demanded that women's interests be considered.

The attempt to abolish the efficiency division of the Civil Service Commission, the condition revealed in the Department of Public Welfare, the introduction of politics into the Board of Education, the attempt to oust Major Funkhouser, the attack on the Municipal Voters' League—all were revealed in speeches by the heads of various civic organizations.

"We housekeepers want a machine that will collect our garbage in a clean, sanitary way, and we don't care at all about a machine to build up the mayor's political influence," was the final shot of Miss Mary McDowell, president of the Woman's City Club. "We don't want a machine that puts in as heads of departments men that know nothing about the work of the department."

Miss Harriet Vittum charged that the removal of Mrs. Eva L. Slavetsky as head of the board of  
(Continued on page 98.)

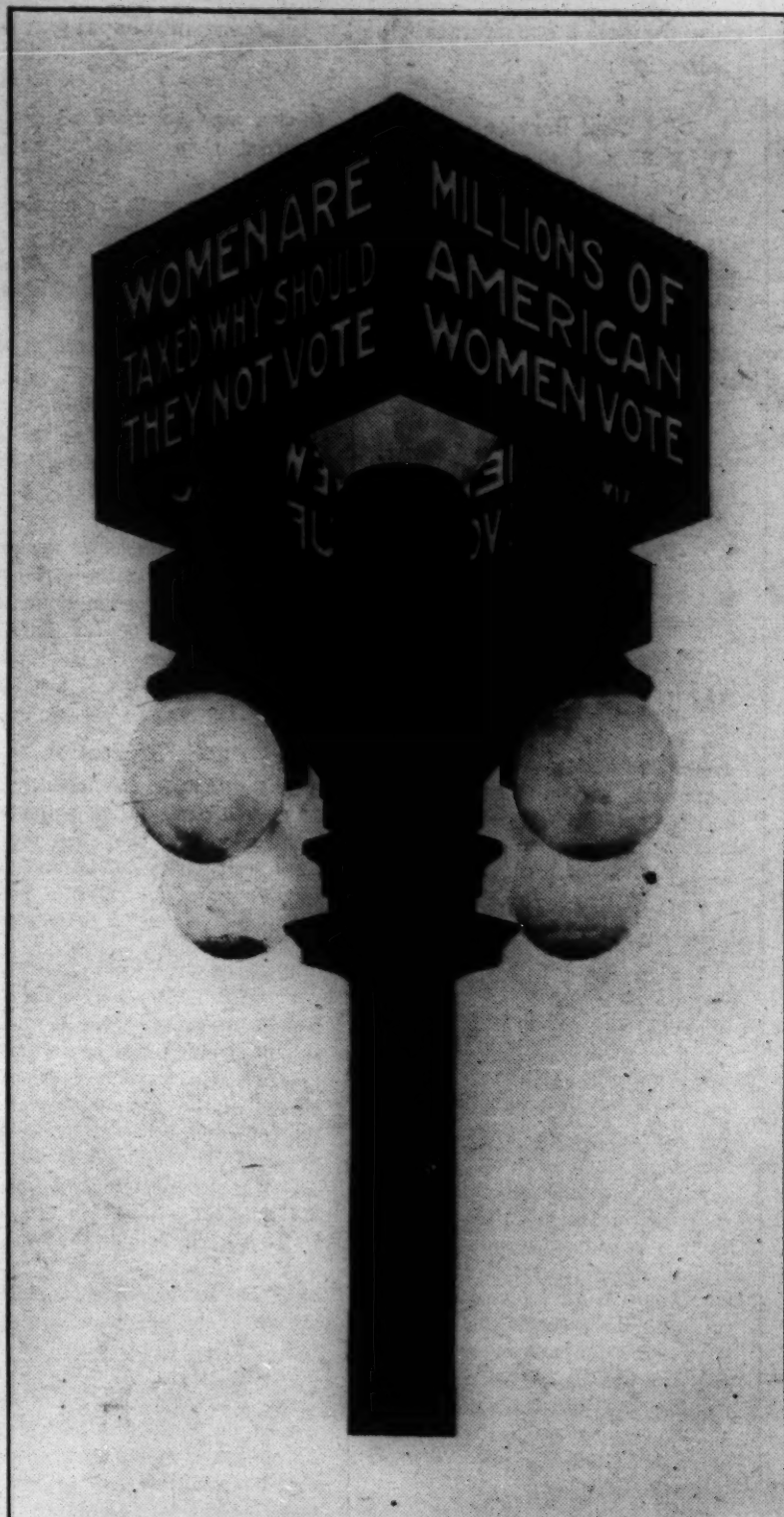
## TAKES MEDICINE TO HELP CAUSE

**All Attempts to Win Atlanta  
Girl Fail Until Experienced  
Woman Mentions Suffrage**

Little Miss Gladys Corbitt, twelve years old, one of Atlanta's most enthusiastic suffragists, has proved her loyalty to the cause by taking some very bitter medicine. The little girl reads all the suffrage literature she can obtain, and is always on the watch for an opportunity to help.

She became ill recently and a physician prescribed a large dose of medicine, which she refused to take. An offer of \$1 for taking the medicine was of no avail, until an older suffrage friend mentioned that the suffragists needed money with which to bring Senator Helen Ring Robinson to the city. Immediately the small suffragist changed her mind. She took the medicine, got the dollar and donated it to the fund which was used in bringing Senator Robinson to Atlanta for an address in behalf of municipal suffrage.

## Tongues In Lamp Posts



SHAKESPEARE tells of "tongues in trees" and "sermons in stones," but it has remained for Mrs. R. B. Crowell, publicity chairman of the Alabama Equal Suffrage Association, to put a tongue in a lamp-post.

She writes: "I had this suffrage sign made and placed on one of the white way posts on one of the principal corners in Tuscaloosa. It has suffrage sentiments on all four sides. The glass slides can be taken out and replaced by others at any time. The post carries its message day and night, and is ornamental."

## MEXICAN PREDICTS VOTE IN YEAR

**Carranza Officer, After Yucatan  
Congress of Women, Sees  
Great Awakening**

In a report to President Carranza of the first congress of women in the Republic of Mexico, Sr. Alvarado, a representative of the de facto government in Yucatan, declares that within a year "the liberation of women will be seen." The congress, which was held in Merida, Yucatan, seems to have exceeded in size and importance the early newspaper accounts. The report, according to special correspondence in the Christian Science Monitor of March 15, indicates that 700 women delegates were present. The Monitor says:

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## WANT NO MORE WOMEN KILLED

**Mass Meeting in Birmingham,  
First Ever Held by Women,  
Calls on Commission to Act**

The death of a woman and her child after being struck by a jitney car has aroused the women of Birmingham, Ala., to the need of stricter traffic laws in that city. Mrs. W. C. Kilgore and her little daughter were run down by a car on Sunday evening two weeks ago after church.

A mass meeting, one of the first ever held by women in Birmingham to consider questions of moment, was called for the morning of March 14 at the City Hall. Resolutions were passed demanding that the City Commission take steps at once to put into strict regulation traffic laws on the streets and crossings of the city.

## ALBERTA GRANTS EQUAL SUFFRAGE

**Measure Passes Third Reading  
and Only Needs Lieutenant  
Governor's Assent to Be Law**



Another victory has been won in Canada. The Alberta equal suffrage bill has passed its third reading and, according to the last news The Woman's Journal has, it now awaits only the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor. Since the suffrage bill was a government measure and the Lieutenant-Governor is a government man, there is practically no question but that the bill will get the necessary signature and become a statute.

Alberta will thus be the second province in Canada to give the women the vote since 1916 came in. Manitoba was the first. With the Lieutenant-Governor's signature for the second, both Alberta and Manitoba will have full provincial suffrage.

Alberta is bordered on the south by Montana, and is so near to the Dakotas that its influence will doubtless be felt there. According to the last census returns, the population of Alberta is 374,663. Its area is 255,285 square miles, which represents an area almost as large as Texas, and greater than California and Oregon combined. It is larger than the combined areas of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

## CONVENTIONS TO SEE BIG PARADE

**"Walkless Parade" Will Be Fea-  
ture at St. Louis—40,000 Wom-  
en In Chicago Line**

More detailed plans for the demonstrations at the national Republican and Democratic conventions next June were announced last week by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt in New York.

A "walkless parade" will be the feature of the demonstration at the Democratic convention in St. Louis. Women from every State in the Union will stand on guard all day long on June 14, and, as the Democratic delegates come and go from the Jefferson Hotel to the Coliseum, they will find themselves at all times completely surrounded by women in white gowns, carrying picturesque yellow parasols, and decked with yellow arm-bands, sashes, caps, and banners.

The National Association is calling for delegates not only from every State, but from every Congressional district in every State for the "walkless" parade.

In Chicago at the Republican convention the big parade, which  
(Continued on page 98.)

## NEW YORK BILL REPORTED 11 TO 1

**Victory in Senate Committee  
Puts Amendment in Final  
Stage in Empire State**

With only a single vote in the negative, the Whitney-Brereton suffrage amendment, providing for a referendum on woman suffrage in New York in 1917, was reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee on Tuesday evening. Eleven votes were cast in favor of reporting the measure, while Senator Brown cast the only vote in the negative. Senator Newton did not vote.

The amendment will now go on the general orders calendar, after which it will be made a special order for some day next week, when it will be debated and acted upon by the Senate.

"We are very well satisfied with the result," said Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, "and we expect no further difficulty. The vote was the same as that by which the bill was reported from the Assembly committee, and we are confident that the measure will be passed with the relatively large majority that was accorded it in the Assembly. Our weeks of waiting outside the committee room at last have been rewarded."

There was no discussion of the amendment when it came before the committee. Senator Brown was not at the meeting, but he left word to be recorded in the negative.

Commenting editorially on the committee's action, the Tribune says:

"The vote they (the suffragists) polled last fall was large enough to deserve for the principle which called it forth liberal treatment at the hands of any wise body of lawmakers. It is certain that there has been no falling away from the suffrage standard. It is altogether likely that the votes-for-women cohorts are stronger numerically than they were then. Woman suffrage is not to be downed."



## SPOILS SYSTEM MUST CEASE

(Continued from Page 97)

moving picture censors in favor of a man who ranked below her in the civil service examination was the result of political motives and because she is a woman.

Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, who presided, said in her opening address:

"Wherever you turn in the city administration, in the school system, in the police department and in every other department, you find the spoils system instead of the merit system. Let us see that it does not survive."

Others who spoke were Mrs. Harlan Ward Cooley, president of the Chicago Woman's Club; Miss Grace Abbott, head of the Immigrants' Protective League; Dr. Alice Hamilton of Hull House, Mrs. Ida L. M. Fursman, president of the Chicago Teachers' Federation; Miss Sophonisba Breckinridge of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, Miss Agnes Nestor of the Woman's Trade Union League, Mrs. James W. Morrisson of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. William Hefferan, Mrs. George Bass, Fred Scott of the Municipal Voters' League and the Rev. John Timothy Stone.

In describing the meeting afterward, Miss McDowell said: "I felt in listening to these concise, pointed speeches that everyone was in dead earnest; that these women would go back to their wards, back to their clubs, ready to forward the Women's Municipal platform that stands for principles and not men. Their pledge of citizenship to the promotion of the welfare of all the citizens and to the securing of equality of opportunity for all the children of all the people' was taken into the heart of every woman present. These are the women of Chicago who intend to make good and intend to see their great desire for a city free from the spoils of the selfish politician realized.

"They believe that human welfare is the chief function of the city government, and in its administrative departments there is little use for political questions to come up. They believe that a politician at the head of an administrative department is generally inefficient, because most of his time is given to party machine work.

"I saw great numbers of housekeepers present. These women cannot see any connection between national party policies and administrative methods in a city like Chicago. They want health and cleanliness; they want the death rate of children lowered. They believe all of these things can be accomplished if an intelligent public opinion is made.

"This mass meeting was the first of this kind of effort toward making a free city of Chicago."

"Even our new system of vocational education in the rural high schools discriminates against the girl. She is not getting the advantage that the boy is getting, and the farm woman is not having the things done for her in farmers' institutes and meetings that are done for her husband."—Jean Kane Foulke.

## CHICAGO WOMEN'S PLATFORM ADOPTED AT MASS MEETING

**W**HEN in the administration of city government officials elected for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the entire community give evidence that they are violating the trust imposed in them, select their subordinates for the purpose of strengthening a political party, attempt to destroy the independence of a co-ordinate department of government, it is appropriate that those women who value the welfare of the city above personal or party advantages should make known the principles which govern their civic activities and should unite to secure those principles.

Therefore, we women citizens of Chicago, in mass meeting assembled, pledge ourselves to secure the sober consideration of the following municipal platform and effective action toward its realization:

### Civil Service

**W**E demand the enforcement in good faith of the civil service law and the extension of the principles of civil service to the selection of all officials to which these principles are applicable. We condemn the present abuse of the sixty-day appointment clause of the law, and the manipulation of examinations and other tests which break down all safeguards for public officials in order to legalize the appointments of the mayor. We urge upon the civil service commission the necessity of high standards of employment, including one day's rest in seven for all employees.

### Dept. of Public Welfare

**W**E regard the spoils system as responsible for the failure of the department of public welfare to render the important community service for which it was created. We recommend its entire reorganization on a merit basis.

### Telephone Franchise

**W**E deplore the action of the city council in refusing to submit the question of the sale of the automatic telephone to a vote of the citizens of Chicago.

### Health

**B**ELIEVING that it is the first duty of Chicago to protect its citizens:

1. We urge the administration to carry out as rapidly as possible the recommendations of the city waste commission, that the city acquire the necessary equipment for the collection of its garbage and waste; that it construct, own and operate the necessary reduction and incineration plants, and that competent business management eliminate all politics from this problem.

2. **SCHOOL HYGIENE:** We endorse and commend all measures looking toward the more effective protection of the health of the school children and urge the selection of the highest type of medical officers for the school inspection service.

3. **BAKE SHOPS AND KITCHENS:** We endorse and commend the activities of the sanitary bureau in its efforts to do away with basement bake shops and kitchens.

### Schools

**W**E DEMAND:

1. That the schools be divorced from politics.

2. That members of the board of education be selected solely with reference to their capacity and public spirit.

3. That the mayor refrain from interfering in the selection of school officials.

4. That the board of education define the functions and duties of the various school officials, select them with reference to their ability and training, and leave the administration of the school to the officials thus selected.

5. That teachers be allowed to exercise all the rights of citizens, including freedom of organization and political action.

6. That greater attention be devoted to the subject of adult education.

7. That the schools be organized for wider community service.

### Housing

**I**N ORDER that the ordinances which have been enacted from time to time with reference to the construction and use of tenement

houses may be more adequately enforced than hitherto, we demand:

1. An increase in the number of sanitary inspectors.

2. The adoption of a higher standard in the appointment of building inspectors.

3. An increased activity on the part of the city attorney's office in the prosecution of violations.

4. Increased interest on the part of the municipal judges before whom these violations are prosecuted, and

5. A discontinuance of the practice on the part of the city council of granting exemptions (on recommendation of the building committee) from the application of ordinances which it has itself enacted.

### Public Recreation

**W**E FAVOR the creation of a department of public recreation under the city government, and the consolidation under its control of all existing public parks and recreation centres.

### Crime

1. We call attention to the fact that in so far as crime is the result of poverty, bad environment, inadequate education or defective mentality the community cannot rely only on prosecution for the prevention of crime.

2. We recommend as a means of reducing these temptations which lead to crime—the prohibition of the sale of liquor in dance halls and other places of amusement; the prohibition of cabarets; the vigorous enforcement of the law regulating the sale of firearms, and of all laws and ordinances designed for the protection of children and young people.

3. We urge that city authorities take action in accordance with the recommendation of the city council committee on crime.

4. We believe the failure of the morals commission and of the committee to investigate the liquor question is due to the fact that the members were not selected because of their disinterested views and special ability. We condemn the appropriation of \$10,000 for the use of the liquor committee as at present constituted.

5. We recommend separate institutions for the detention and commitment of the women offenders and of the boys coming under the jurisdiction of the Boys' Court. We recommend a central detention station for women offenders and the location of the House of Shelter apart from the bridewell.

### Police

**G**ENERAL: Notwithstanding constantly repeated evidence of corruption and inefficiency in the police department, we refuse to become discouraged as to the possibility of its being placed on a basis of honest and efficient service.

**POLICEWOMEN:** At the request of women's organizations, women were added to the police force of Chicago to give special attention to the enforcement of laws and ordinances designed for the protection of young people. These women have lacked the necessary supervision by a competent woman official. They have been assigned to duties quite different from those for which their appointment was recommended.

They have in consequence never fulfilled the hopes with which their appointment was anticipated. We therefore demand the reorganization of this branch of the service, the creation of the position of superintendent of policewomen, and the adoption of higher standards of examination and experience in the selection of women officers.

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES:** We condemn the practice of giving police power to private guards, whose employment during industrial disputes we believe increases disorder. We protest against the illegal arrest of persons engaged in patrolling a district where a strike is in progress. We urge the creation of a strike bureau properly organized to protect the rights of employees as well as employers, with authority when necessary to take entire charge of policing industrial districts during strikes.

**POLICE STATIONS:** We further recommend that the money available, through the bond issue of 1915, be used without further delay to replace Chicago's wretched police stations with new stations built in accordance with the best standards of sanitation and humane treatment.

### Non-Partisan City Election

**W**E URGE the enactment by the State Legislature of a law which will provide for the nomination and election of city officials by non-partisan methods.

### Municipal Voters' League

**W**E EXPRESS our confidence in the Municipal Voters' League and our appreciation of its non-partisan services in behalf of honesty and efficiency in the conduct of our public business. We urge all voters to inform themselves concerning the recommendations of the league, and we call on the council to continue the practice of non-partisan organization inaugurated at the suggestion of the league.

### Party Service

**W**E RECOGNIZE that to secure the adoption of the principles for which we stand we must vote only for those candidates for public office who are in accord with this platform and competent to further its ends. We therefore urge upon all women the necessity for active participation in the coming election. We recommend that they do not sell their influence in behalf of any candidate for public office.

### Pledge of Citizenship

**W**E PLEDGE our citizenship to the promotion of the welfare of all the citizens and to the security of equality of opportunity for "all the children of all the people."

The first article in the first constitution of New York State—then the constitution of 1777—begins by saying: "No authority shall on any pretense whatever be exercised over the people or members of this State, but such as shall be derived from and granted by them." Women are members of the State. The only effective way of deriving or granting powers is through the voice of the "members of the State" at the polls.

## CONVENTIONS TO SEE BIG PARADE

(Continued from Page 97)

has been planned, will have, it is hoped, 40,000 women in line. Mrs. Harrison Monro Brown, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, announced last week that the association had had 100,000 pledge cards printed for use in Chicago alone.

Every registered woman voter in the city will be asked to march. In Chicago also women from every Congressional district in the country are expected. The headquarters of the Illinois Association have been literally turned over to the parade.

Committee chairmen were appointed last week at a meeting called by Mrs. Brown. The "Steering Committee" is composed of Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson, Mrs. James W. Morrisson, Mrs. Helen Stewart, Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, Mrs. Judith Weill Lowenthal, Mrs. George Bass, Mrs. Jacob Baur and Mrs. Katherine Knowles Robbins. On this group of women the responsibility for the success of the affair is to lie, and through them the committee work, to use Mrs. Brown's expression, "will extend from the hub through the spokes to the rim and the tire." A committee of several hundred women is to be the "rim," and an advisory committee of twenty-five will be the "spokes."

Committee chairmen, who are to care for special departments of the work, are Mrs. George Bass, hospitality; Mrs. John Alden Carpenter, decorations; Mrs. Jacob Baur, arrangements; Mrs. James Morrisson, finance; Mrs. Helen Stewart, speakers; Miss Edith Swift, enrollment; Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, marshal. Other committees will be added as necessity appears.

The headquarters have already been attacked by a regiment of pennant, arm band, decoration and costume manufacturers, all anxious to make the parade in June as impressive as possible to the Republican convention.

## HOW LITTLE TALK AVAILETH

I met a stranger on my walk upon the street today,  
Who told me very thoughtfully that women were astray,  
Who said that commerce was the thing that drove their bloom away.

I met a stranger on my walk amidst the subway crush,  
Who told me very haughtily that women like to rush,  
Who said that traveling in a crowd took off the maiden blush.

I met a stranger late one day as I stepped in a lane,  
Who told me all this woman's war was nothing but insane,  
Just think! the stranger sadly said, "It's causing men great pain!"

I met some women on my walk, who have to toil all day,  
They didn't talk of women's war, of bloom or charm's decay.  
They said they couldn't stay at home—THEY HAD THEIR RENT TO PAY.

—Judge.

The third month of the year finds New York City's Board of Child Welfare, in charge of widows' pensions, facing a difficult situation. The estimate for 1916 was that \$483,000 would be required for relief, and \$36,000 for expenses, and the Board actually asked for \$400,000. It received \$100,000.



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## COMMAND NO. 1

From a Recent Speech by Witter Bynner

The reason I believe in equal suffrage is not because I hear the band on the band wagon, not because I follow the lines of least resistance, not because the anti-suffragist is now-a-days the butt of the joke, not because I am willing to hand to women what they are crying for, to keep 'em quiet, not even because equal suffrage stands in operation a proved and natural success. It is a deeper reason. It is because I believe in life itself, by which I mean—with a cheerful face—immortal life. I sound religious, because I believe the advance of justice to be religion and the granting of justice to women to be the most expedient and requisite forward step in religion which can at this present time be made. Consequently it becomes for me commandment number one.



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## Brewers Pay \$40,000 a Year To Andrea, "National Fixer"

Confidential Files Show How Liquor Men Worked to "Interest Organized Labor"—Fox Who Poses as Philanthropist Remanded to Jail

Federal Prosecuting Attorney Humes brought out the fact during the contempt phase of the government investigation of the breweries last week that the United States Brewers' Association hires a "national fixer" at \$40,000 a year. This man is Percy Andrea, of Chicago and Cincinnati, president of the National Association of Commerce and Labor, really a committee of the United States Brewers' Association.

Attorney Humes succeeded, over protest, in having admitted as evidence documents and correspondence he had culled from the eight packing cases of "confidential files" of the United States Brewers' Association, seized three weeks ago at the association offices in New York on orders from the department of justice.

Andrea, the correspondence showed, was the man Hugh F. Fox, secretary of the National Association, communicated with oftenest, and upon all variety of subjects, from meetings "to interest organized labor" in the cause of the brewers, to launching "congressional campaigns."

One of the chief purposes with which Andrea is believed to have worked was to turn organized labor against equal suffrage.

From another part of the seized files Humes obtained this letter: "Hugh F. Fox, secretary, United States Brewers' Association, New York.—I hand you herewith booklet showing by States where it is and where it is not permissible for corporations to make contributions to political campaigns. It appears that Illinois is the only State where the corporations are immune. The original of this was handed me by Oscar Schmidt, of the Schlitz Brewing Company. No doubt the information will prove of value to you. Edward Landsberg."

The letter was written on the

stationery of the United States Brewing Company, Chicago.

Judge Thompson remanded Fox to jail on the charge of contempt of court. He was released on bail pending an appeal to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Fox was forced to admit, on the stand, that subpoenaed records, eventually produced before the grand jury, were brought to Pittsburgh twice and once returned to New York before being brought before the grand jury.

Featuring the week's proceedings was Prosecutor Humes's denunciation of Secretary Fox and Treasurer Lembeck, whom he accused of "openly, flagrantly and maliciously" defying the court.

Fox, for years, has posed as a philanthropist, and even now is a member of the executive committee of the New Jersey Conference of Charities and Corrections, and at conference season fills Protestant pulpits. In the organization his name appears in such respectable company as President Woodrow Wilson, Bishops Lines and McFane and ex-Governors Fort, Stokes and Murphy.

The contempt charges against Gardiner and Schmidt, president and treasurer of the Pennsylvania Brewers' Association, were dropped after they had been compelled to admit that their testimony might incriminate them.

The scene of the investigation shifted this week from Pittsburgh to Erie.

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Publication Office, 535 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts  
Telephone, Back Bay 4717

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as second class matter.

## SUBSCRIPTION

Domestic. One Year, \$1.00. Six Months, 50c. Single Copies, 5c.  
Canadian or foreign. One Year, \$1.50.

Receipt of payment must not be expected to show on address label under two weeks from date received.

Checks and drafts and post-office orders should be made payable to The Woman's Journal.  
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SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1916

## HURRAH FOR ALBERTA!

The Alberta Legislature has now taken final action in favor of the bill granting full suffrage to women. As in Manitoba, the vote for it was practically unanimous.

These two victories add to the suffrage map of Canada an amount of territory nearly equal to a dozen States of the Union.

With votes for women prevailing just across the northern border of the United States, the pressure for equal rights on this side of the line is bound to grow stronger. The women of this country will not be satisfied to go on indefinitely holding a lower political status than the women of Canada; nor will American men be willing to let them.

A. S. B.

## A GREAT CITIZEN

There is wealth of many kinds in Julia Ward Howe's life and letters, just published.\* The student of heredity will be interested to read of the great number of distinguished folk among her ancestors and kin, including the only Colonial Governor who refused to take the oath to enforce the Stamp Act, and a valiant old lady who lived to 102, and said to Mrs. Howe: "Julia, do not allow yourself to grow old! When you feel that you cannot do a thing, get up and do it!" The student of history will find a fresh and vivid light thrown upon many great events. The student of life and manners will find an inside view of last-century customs already grown strange to us, depicted in Mrs. Howe's early letters and diaries by a graphic and brilliant pen. The reformer will find thrilling interest in the many good causes that she championed—her work for the Greeks, the Armenians, the Russians, the Italians, the Negroes and others too numerous to mention. To the end of her 90 years, she was always ready to break a lance for the oppressed. Those who love to read of famous people will find intimate glimpses of innumerable men and women of distinction, whom she knew personally, at home and abroad. The lover of poetry will find pleasure in the selections from her poems which introduce the different chapters. Sometimes there is a whole sermon in a few lines:

Then spake the angel of Mothers  
To me in gentle tone:  
"Be kind to the children of others  
And thus deserve thine own!"

Those who delight to trace great movements from their small beginnings will find especial interest in Mrs. Howe's connection with the rise of the women's clubs, her women's Peace Crusade in the early 70's, and her inauguration of Mother's Day. The student of character will be absorbed in the unfolding of a dazzling and many-sided personality, rich in gifts and graces, though accompanied with some very human imperfections. The religious soul will draw fresh strength from a living spring of spiritual life.

Suffragists will be interested particularly in Mrs. Howe's connection with the woman movement, to which, from her first connection with it, she was a tower of strength.

\*Julia Ward Howe. By Laura E. Richards and Maud Howe Elliott, assisted by Florence Howe Hall. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

During all the first part of her life, she had to contend against real though loving tyranny. Her father did not believe in much society for young people, and would not allow his daughters either to go to parties or to give them. Finally Julia, a beautiful, brilliant and spirited girl, asked leave to invite "a few friends," without specifying the number, and had a full-fledged party, and a big one, to his surprise and dismay. Her husband, one of the foremost philanthropists of his time, nevertheless disapproved strongly of her doing even so mild a form of public work as reading occasional papers before women's clubs and other gatherings, upon literary, philosophical and religious topics. All her children likewise opposed it. Yet she felt that it was laid upon her to be of service in this way, and she followed the inner call. Today it is hard to understand how anyone could ever have objected. Like Harriet Beecher Stowe and most of the American women who have shown a marked gift for literature, she had to write under all the disadvantages of fatigue, overwork and innumerable distractions; yet her spirit of fun and her joy in life held out to the very end.

Mrs. Howe attended her first suffrage meeting in 1868. "She saw now for the first time the sweet face of Lucy Stone, heard the silver voice which was to be dear to her through many years. 'Here stood the true woman, pure, noble, great-hearted, with the light of her good life shining in every feature of her face.'" Mrs. Howe was President of the New England Woman Suffrage Association for nearly 40 years, Foreign Corresponding Secretary of the American Woman Suffrage Association, and at one time its President, and always an earnest worker for the cause.

"Oh, dear Mrs. Howe, you are so full of inspiration!" cried a foolish woman. "It enables you to do so much!" "Inspiration!" said Mrs. Howe, shortly. "Inspiration means perspiration!"

"I am glad," she often said, "to have joined the suffrage movement, because it has brought me into such high company."

Mrs. Howe was one of the founders of the Woman's Journal. She was among its contributing editors from the start. In its first issue (Jan. 8, 1870) she wrote:

"We who stand beside the cradle of this enterprise are not young in years. Our children are speedily preparing to take our place in the ranks of society. Some of us have been looking thoughtfully toward the final summons, not because of ill health or infirmity, but because, after the establishment of our families, no great object intervened between ourselves and that last consummation. But these young undertakings detain us in life. While they need so much care and counsel, we cannot consent to death. And this first year, at least, of our Journal, we are determined to live through."

Mrs. Howe always kept an affectionate interest in "our Journal." When money was given to her to use for suffrage at her discretion, she applied it toward the paper's support; and she was chairman of its Board of Directors, at the time of her death.

The book records various amusing incidents of the suffrage hearings at the State House, at which Mrs. Howe spoke regularly for many years. On these occasions indignation often added to her eloquence. "If I were mad enough," she said once, "I could speak in Hebrew!"

A number of her strong words on the suffrage question are given. Of the military argument against votes for women, she says:

"One aspect of this would make the protection which men are supposed to give to women in time of war the equivalent for the political rights denied them. But, gentlemen, let me ask what protection can you give us which shall compare with the protection we give you when you are born, little helpless creatures, into the world, without feet to stand upon, or hands to help yourselves? Without this tender, this unceasing protection, no man of you would live to grow up. It may easily happen that no man of a whole generation shall ever be called upon to defend the women of his country in the field. But it cannot happen that the women of any generation shall fail to give their unwearied and energetic protection to the infant men born of it. Some of us know how full of labor and detail this protection is; what anxious days, what sleepless nights it involves. The mothers are busy at home, not only building up the bodies of the little men, but building up their minds, too, teaching them to be gentle, pure and honest, cultivating the elements of the human will, that great moralizing power on which the State and the Church depend. A man is very happy if he can ever repay to his mother the protection she gave him in his infancy."

"God forbid that in this country chivalry and legislation should be set one against the other! I ask you, gentlemen, to put your chivalry into your legislation."

"The religion which makes me a moral agent equally with my father and brother gives me my right and title to the citizenship which I am here to assert. I ought to share equally with them its privileges and its duties. No man can have more at stake in the community than I have. Imposition of taxes, laws concerning public health, order and morality affect me precisely as they affect the male members of my family, and I am bound equally with them to look to the maintenance of a worthy and proper standard and status in all of these departments."

"Revere the religion of home. Keep its altar flame bright in your heart. The vestals of ancient Rome were at once guardians of the hearth and custodians of the archives of the Roman State. So, in every time, the home conserves the sacred flame of life, and the destiny of the nation rests with those who keep it."

Mrs. Howe used to go up to the State House not only in behalf of the suffrage bills, but in behalf also of other bills which the suffrage association caused to be introduced. She says:

"I have again and again been one of a deputation charged with laying before a Legislature the injustice of the law which forbids the husband a business contract with his wife, and of that which denies to a married woman the right to be guardian of her children. We reasoned also against what in legal language is termed 'the widow's quarantine,' which forbids a widow to remain in her husband's house more than 40 days without paying rent, the widower in such case possessing an unlimited right to abide under the roof of his deceased wife. Finally, we dared to ask that night-walkers of the male sex should be made liable to the same penalties as women for the same offence. Our bill passed the Legislature and became part of the laws of Massachusetts."

It was through her that the Society of Friends of Russian Freedom was organized in 1891. Some years afterwards, with Catherine Breshkovsky, she addressed a great meeting in Faneuil Hall on that subject. Later one of the other speakers told her he was not sure but they had made fools of themselves. Mrs. Howe answered, "One can afford to make a very great fool of one's self in such a cause as that of Russian liberty!" Her eloquent words on the Armenian question might have been written for the present crisis.

It is impossible even to glance in passing at one-half of the beautiful and inspiring things to be found in this book. Large as the two volumes are, the reader constantly comes upon topics that he wishes might have been treated more fully.

It is appropriate that the biography should be dedicated to Mrs. Howe's son by her daughters. For all through the record of her beautiful life, with its many varied interests, runs the bright and unbroken thread of family love. She was a shining object lesson, showing that a woman may be both a great mother and a great citizen.

A. S. B.

## AN OBJECT LESSON

If the Massachusetts Legislature puts through the proposed merger between the State Board of Labor and Industry, the Commission on Workmen's Compensation and the Minimum Wage Commission, many women will undoubtedly look upon it as an object lesson showing the need of votes for women. Specialization means efficiency. Each of the three commissions has specialized on its own subject and understands it. To lump their functions all together and commit them to a new board means lessened efficiency, and the delay of all the reforms which the present commissions have been urging. All the hearings that they have been holding will have to be held over again before the new commissioners. The Minimum Wage Commission, which was established to protect the interests of voteless working women, would be wholly submerged after such a merger. In addition, all three commissions are already overworked, and it would be impossible for one commission to attend to all their duties. The labor organizations have unanimously protested against the proposed change. More significant still, the merger is advocated by all the organizations and interests which do not want the labor laws enforced.

A. S. B.

## CHICAGO WOMEN'S EIGHTH VICTORY

The detailed figures of the recent Chicago primary election redound strikingly to the praise of the women voters. They cast a larger proportion of their ballots for the better candidates than did the men, and the defeat of one undesirable nominee for the city council was owing wholly to their vote. In seven wards, before this, the women had turned the scale in the election of a councilman, their vote in each case defeating a "gray wolf" and giving the majority to the good government candidate. Now they have done it once more. In an illuminating article on the Chicago situation, the New York Survey says:

"At the primary polls the women voters gave a good account of themselves. Most of them are independents, and therefore refused to register for the primaries, because only party tickets can be voted and the ticket of the same party must be voted for two successive years at the primary. Yet despite the light vote of women on this account, a larger proportion of women than men voted for the better candidates in the test wards. One of them owed his renomination to the majority of women's votes, which was greater than that of the men against him. In the April election independent voters, both women and men, are likely to be heard from emphatically."



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**NEWS FROM THE STATES****CONNECTICUT**

Mrs. P. M. Leakin, chairman of the Committee on School Voting of the Hartford Equal Franchise League, has been engaged in a vigorous campaign for increasing the number of women registered as school voters. Through this campaign 514 women in Hartford have sent their names to the registrars. The method adopted was to take the lists of voters and compare these with the names of enrolled suffragists. Every suffragist not on the lists was sent a reply postcard calling her attention to the fact that she was not exercising her voting rights, and offering assistance, if this should be desired, in getting her name placed on the voters' lists. In all, 1300 of these postcards were sent out, with the result that 514 women replied, some of them to suffrage headquarters and some directly to the registrars. A comparison of the names with the lists at suffrage headquarters shows that almost every one of these women has been in the habit of receiving the notices and literature of the Hartford Equal Franchise League, and that, therefore, the increase of women voters can be attributed almost entirely to the work of Mrs. Leakin and the Hartford Equal Franchise League.

**MAINE**

Mrs. Florence Brooks Whitehouse reports the formation of a suffrage league at Brunswick, with 38 charter members. The

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officers are: Mrs. E. E. Woodruff, president; Dr. Eva A. Adams, vice-president; Mrs. Lincoln Colby, corresponding secretary; Mrs. G. S. Stetson, recording secretary; Mrs. Norman G. Smith, director.

**MASSACHUSETTS**

Governor McCall was present at the dinner given at the Hotel Somerset in Boston Tuesday evening by the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, and asked the co-operation of women in his plan for a great world fair in New England to celebrate the landing of the Pilgrims. Mrs. Maud Wood Park presided, and other speakers were Samuel J. Elder, Mrs. John M. Longyear of the Brookline Civics Society, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell and the Hon. Mrs. Bertrand Russell, who told of the splendid work done for soldiers by the English suffragists in England and abroad.

"Echoes from Saint Patrick's Day" was the title of an entertainment given by the Players' Equal Suffrage League at the quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association on March 22. The morning was devoted to business and representatives from all over the State were present. After luncheon, a congressional conference was held, at which character sketches of the Massachusetts Senators and Representatives in the 64th Congress were given. At four tea was served, followed by a charming program of Irish folk dances and a group of Irish ballads. The speakers at the conference were Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard, congressional chairman pro tem, of the Massachusetts Association, and Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, chairman of congressional district meetings.

A remarkable record of work was reported by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association at its meeting last week. Among its varied activities it has raised \$32,547. It carries on classes in civics, whist parties and dances, and runs a successful restaurant, finding, as Mrs. Maud Wood Park says, that "conversion is easier on a full stomach."

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Quincy Adams Shaw; honorary vice-presidents, Mrs. Charles G. Ames, Miss Emily G. Balch, Mrs. J. Dellinger Barney, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Annie Bower, Mrs. Louis D. Brandeis, Miss Mary P. Follett, Mrs. M. Graeme Houghton, Mrs. H. F. Lusk, Mrs. William F. McMary, Lucia Ames Mead, Miss Rose Nichol, Miss Hannah H. Paddock; chairman executive board, Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page; recording secretary, Mrs. A. L. K. Bolkmann; treasurer, Mrs. Clara B. Beatley; board of directors, Mrs. Julius Andrews, Miss Susan Brandeis, Mrs. Glendower Evans, Mrs. W. P. Everts, Mrs. H. S. Kidder, Miss Mary Kiley, Mrs. Ferdinand Laskey, Mrs. Teresa Leonard, Mrs. John Lindsley, Mrs. Colin W. MacDonald, Mrs. Louis Mendelssohn, Mrs. Frank Scanlan, Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, Mrs. Earnest Smith, Miss Minnie Vickery, Miss Florence Walkins, Miss Mabel Caldwell Willard.

A new study class in civics is to be held Monday afternoons at 3.30, at the Sunflower Lunch Room, 167 Tremont street. At the first one, March 20, Miss Marian C. Nichols, secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary, Massachusetts Civil Service Association, spoke on "The Duty of Citizenship and City Housekeeping."

**INDIANA**

Mrs. Alexander Hugh Scott was elected district chairman and Miss Harriet Johnson county chairman at the district suffrage convention held last week in Indianapolis.

It was announced that a tea would be given at the home of Mrs. Ovid Butler Jameson for the visitors at the convention to be held next month. The convention will open Wednesday evening, April 12, at the Claypool Hotel, and the tea will be given the following afternoon. Mrs. Demarchus C. Brown will be chief speaker for the suffrage dinner Thursday night, and the annual election of officers on Friday will close the convention.

**FLORIDA**

William Jennings Byran recently addressed an audience which filled to overflowing the large auditorium of Miami. This was the first presentation of Mr. Bryan's new suffrage address, which he has placed on his list of Chautauqua addresses. The meeting was under the auspices of the local league and the Men's League, and was presided over by Mrs. Anna L. Andrus. Judge J. L. Billingsley, Mrs. Grace Julian Clarke and Mr. Twain Michelson also spoke.

**MISSOURI**

A suffrage school was started in Kansas City, Mo., last week, with fifteen women students, under the tutelage of Mrs. Henry N. Ess, president of the Central Suffrage Association.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

The Dover Equal Suffrage League has increased its membership from a handful to 103 members to date and is still growing, reports the president, Mrs. Ella Marble Tanderberg. It holds regular business meetings on the third Thursday of each month, followed by a public meeting, which is addressed by some prominent speaker from out of the city. These meetings have been largely attended and have created an excellent impression. The Dover and Vicinity Ministers' Association, which includes some 50 ministers of all denominations, has asked the league to provide a suffrage speaker for their next public meeting. All the Protestant ministers of Dover are members of the league.

On March 28 Mrs. Susan Fitzgerald of Boston is expected to speak before the league.

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Five hundred and twenty-five dollars in prizes for a slogan and ten posters are offered in a call sent out last week by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Of this amount \$500 will go for the posters, but the Association points out that the rate is not disproportionate, as the slogan is to be limited to five words, which works out at \$5 a word.

Those who enter the slogan sweepstakes are warned that old slogans will not be considered. Write your slogan on the outside of a small envelope. Place your name and address inside that envelope, and then seal it. Place the sealed envelope in another envelope and post it to the slogan committee, at the Association's headquarters, 171 Madison Avenue. You may keep on sending slogans while your postage lasts, for there is no limit to the number any individual may submit.

The poster prizes are to be as follows: First prize, \$250; second prize, \$100; third prize, \$50; two honorable mentions, \$25 each; five honorable mentions, \$10 each. The following rules govern this contest:

(1.) All posters awarded prizes or honorable mention, to become the property of the N. A. W. S. A. without further compensation to the designer.

(2.) The committee reserves the right to retain any designs submitted until January 1, and exhibit the same at the next annual convention of the N. A. W. S. A. in December without cost or compensation to the artist.

(3.) Designs in black and white may be submitted, but design in color preferred.

(4.) The area of the design shall not be less than two square feet or more than ten square feet.

(5.) Design must have at least one-third its area left blank for informational printing (such as time, place of meeting, speakers, topics, etc.). The blank area may be broken by design.

(6.) Yellow should be introduced into the design, but need not dominate.

(7.) A design will be judged (a) for popular appeal; (b) maximum of effect and minimum expense to reproduce; (c) the story it tells in a few broad lines; (d) pleasing color scheme, using not more than three colors.

(8.) Competition open to all, and number of sketches submitted by one person not limited.

(9.) Address all communications and send designs to N. A. W. S. A. headquarters, 171 Madison Avenue, Grace Thompson Seton, chairman art publicity.

Both contests will open on April 1 and close on October 1.

Kansas Republicans meeting in Topeka, March 21, in State convention, went on record by resolution as favoring a federal amendment providing for nation-wide equal suffrage.

The convention named delegates-at-large to the National Republican convention.

One day while walking in San Francisco a professor and his friend got into an argument as to which of them was the handsomer man. They agreed, in a spirit of fun, to leave it to the decision of a foreigner who was seen approaching. The matter being laid before him, the stranger considered long and carefully; then he answered in a tone of finality, "Both are worse."

## An Open Letter to Senator James, Congressman Cantrill and the Democratic Members From Kentucky in Congress

Lexington, Ky.,

March 12, 1916.

Hon. \_\_\_\_\_,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—

The Louisville Times of March 11 contained the following item, sent in by its Frankfort correspondent:

Governor Stanley received the following telegram this morning signed by Senator James and Congressman Cantrill saying:

"At a meeting in Senator James's office this afternoon at which all of the Kentucky Democratic members of the House but one were present, the opinion was expressed that it was not within the province of the members of Congress to offer advice to the Legislature, but each man present expressed himself as strongly opposed to the woman suffrage amendment and hoped that it would be defeated, in accordance with the action of the last Democratic State convention. The one absent member of the House delegation could not be located in time for the conference."

If the Democratic members of Congress from Kentucky felt it "not within their province" to offer advice to the Legislature of Kentucky on the woman suffrage amendment, may I inquire what the purpose was of the telegram to Governor Stanley, published presumably at his desire? Its purpose could hardly have been simply to give moral support to Governor Stanley, since he seems firm enough in his convictions on the subject not to need support. It was hardly intended to be a private telegram or the Governor would not have given it out for publication.

The telegram states that the senders "hoped that the woman suffrage amendment would be defeated in accordance with the action of the last Democratic State convention." As Senator James and Congressman Cantrill well know, no action whatever was taken by the last Democratic

State convention on the question of woman suffrage. The women of Kentucky agreed with the gentlemen present in Senator James's office that it is not within their province to offer advice to the Legislature: they, therefore, resent the sending of this telegram to Frankfort just after the woman suffrage amendment had passed the Senate by a vote of 26 to 8, and when it was about to be voted upon by the House. They further resent that the telegram so obviously meant for the consumption of the Democratic members of the House at Frankfort should be intentionally misleading as to the position on this subject of the last State Democratic convention. It is the impression of the women of Kentucky that Senator James and Congressman Cantrill were elected to represent their constituents at Washington, not to represent the liquor interests, as opposed to the women of Kentucky, at Frankfort.

The liquor interests have themselves during the present administration carried the war into Africa and the women of Kentucky are glad that for the future these interests will have to wage it in the open and not secretly and under cover. The women are pleased to meet them on the ground they have chosen.

It is quite impossible for any reasonable person to suppose that the animus of this telegram was simply conviction against the mere submission of woman suffrage to the voters of Kentucky, a most honored and ancient Democratic method of settling questions of public importance. The leaders of the Democratic party, from President Wilson and the four members of his cabinet, who last November voted for woman suffrage when it was submitted to the voters in their respective States, on down to the lesser

lights, have publicly declared their profound conviction that the question of woman suffrage should be settled by the States in exactly the method asked for by the women of Kentucky and just refused by Democratic members of the Kentucky House. A number of the members of the House who had previously voted to let the suffrage amendment bill come up, on Friday voted to smother it according to the orders of Governor Stanley and on the advice of Senator James and Congressman Cantrill, which it was not "within their province" to give.

May I inquire, Sir, on behalf of the woman suffragists of Kentucky, and of the members of the Legislature who resent the advice which it was not within your province to give, if you were present at the meeting at Senator James's office; and if the telegram as sent represented your wishes and was sent with your full knowledge and desire? The senders state that one member of the Kentucky House delegation was not present at the meeting. It is fair to give each member the benefit of the doubt until all members have been given an opportunity to make public their position in the matter. I, therefore, respectfully request that you answer my inquiry as to whether you were present at that meeting and subscribed to the telegram sent. I shall be glad to give as great publicity as possible to your answer, which, in view of the publicity given the telegram by Governor Stanley, is undoubtedly due you, that the women of Kentucky whom I represent may hold you responsible only for that which you desire to sponsor.

Respectfully,  
M. McD. Breckinridge,  
Chairman Campaign Committee  
of the Kentucky Equal Rights  
Association.

## LODGE SLOWLY COMING ROUND

Increased Enfranchisement of  
Women Here and in Canada  
Opens Eyes of Senator

U. S. Senator Lodge was markedly courteous to a deputation of the Massachusetts branch of the Congressional Union who called upon him during his recent visit to Lynn. He sent a delegation of members of the Lynn Republican Club to meet them at the station and escort them to his presence; and he made them a polite speech, telling them he was much interested in their cause, and not mentioning that he was opposed to it. Of course, it was needless that he should mention this, as everybody knows his attitude on the question.

But his very marked politeness is of good augury. He would have shown no such conspicuous consideration to a delegation of suffragists six or seven years ago. Why the change? Within the last seven years eight States of the Union have given women the ballot, and two big Canadian provinces have followed within

the past few weeks. Senator Lodge, like every politician, has his ear to the ground. Although suffrage has just been defeated in Massachusetts, he realizes that nationally it has grown to be a factor of power. Probably, too, he has not forgotten the large minority vote cast for it even in his own conservative State. "To me the outstanding fact about last November's election is that 162,000 men in Massachusetts cast their ballots for woman suffrage," said Samuel J. Elder, at the dinner of the Massachusetts W. S. A. on March 21. Whatever the cause, Mr. Lodge's new attitude is cause for encouragement.

The city council of Red Lodge, Mont., on March 16 appointed a woman election judge for each of the three wards. The appointments were made at the request of the Woman's Club. One third of the 1,000 registered voters for the city election are women.

In Berlin, according to Miss Carolyn Wilson's letters in the New York Sun, German women are digging the subway trenches and heaving coal, while in the United States they are not strong enough to heave a ballot into a box.

## INVENTOR PAYS WOMEN TRIBUTE

Dr. Bell Tells What Telephone  
Girls Have Done for Business  
Men and Public

In introducing Dr. Alexander Graham Bell to an audience in Boston the other day, Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, brought out a statement from the noted inventor to the effect that the telephone had been of great economic value to women, in that it has opened up a new field of employment and service. On the other hand, he said that the women had rendered a great service in the advancement of the usefulness of the telephone. Though men were used at first as operators, they were not a great success; but the women were very successful. They were more patient, and such patience was demanded; they were more careful in their attention to details; and somehow the telephone needs the feminine qualities in conducting its operations. Moreover, the presence of women as operatives trained the men to be more patient and polite while using the phone. Before women were used as operators, there was frequent use of profane language and all the rudeness and discour-

## MEXICAN PREDICTS VOTE IN YEAR

(Continued from page 97)

"Correspondence of this newspaper from the Federal District of Mexico within the past few days has brought intelligence of a character wholly unlike that generally appearing under date lines of the neighboring republic. It is at once official and departmental matter, being in fact in the nature of reports through the secretary of gubernation to the first chief, General Carranza, from a representative of the de facto government in Yucatan; but it has to do with something entirely apart from subjects usually touched upon by such communications in these latter days. 'I have the honor to bring to your notice,' says Sr. Alvarado, writing from Merida, in the province named, 'that at this time there is being celebrated here the first congress of women held in the republic of Mexico, with 700 delegates.'"

"Things can hardly be going to pieces," the Monitor points out, "in a country which finds opportunity, as well as occasion, for sending 700 women delegates to Merida, clear round the gulf crescent, to discuss matters looking to the betterment of woman's condition, or under a government which regards it as no less a pleasure than a duty to encourage a gathering of this nature. In his first dispatch, Sr. Alvarado tells the head of the republic that animated speeches have been made and are arousing great interest. This, in the secretary's opinion, is a new triumph of the revolution. Within a year, he thinks, the liberation of women will be seen. And he pointedly notes: The aristocracy announced beforehand that the congress would be a failure, but its realization has been illuminating."

"It was quite in line with their general practice to 'announce beforehand,' as Sr. Alvarado says, the failure of the women's congress at Merida; but the conclusion reached by this representative, as presented in his second dispatch, after telling of the interest created by the discussions, is that the congress has helped to prepare the women of Mexico for a great civic battle. The revolution in Mexico, of course, cannot be complete until democracy is thoroughly established in the republic, and democracy with the peon on a level with the beast of burden, and woman on a level with the peon, would be a sham."

tesy that goes with it. When the users learned that young women were operating the telephones, they were more self-restrained, courteous and considerate. He thinks this had a great effect upon business men in other dealings with each other.

In commenting on the points brought out, Dr. Murlin says: "It occurred to me that politics and public service might undergo a similar happy improvement in quality of service and courteous methods, if women were given recognition at the polls, the primaries, and in all political conventions and civil service."

The enemies of society who are determined that women shall not get the vote are no longer afraid women will be polluted by the mire of politics, but that they will clean that mire up.—Carrie Chapman Catt.



## PROVED EQUAL TO ADVERSITIES

**Husband's Death, Strike, Landslide, Do Not Keep Mrs. Bennett from Completing Tunnel**

In the midst of construction of a million dollar railroad tunnel 4,400 feet long, on the Northern Pacific railroad, near Tacoma, Wash., Nelson Bennett, the contractor, died. His wife, overwhelmed with grief, faced financial ruin. No sooner had Mrs. Bennett taken up the work than a telephone message came that a man who once had been slightly connected with her husband was attempting to establish a claim of full partnership with him.

Shortly afterward came a message from the superintendent stating that his crew of 500 Italians were on the point of quitting. Putting the case of the claimant

in the hands of an attorney, Mrs. Bennett hurried to the scene of operations, assembled the workmen, and through interpreters made a strong appeal to them to stand by her and help her finish the project her husband had begun. Practically every man promised to stick to his post, and kept his word.

Then Mrs. Bennett, in company with the superintendent, went over every foot of the big tube.

For a while the work progressed rapidly, then, with no preliminary warning, the timbering not far from the east portal of the tunnel suddenly gave way and thousands of tons of earth were precipitated inward. Mrs. Bennett proved herself equal to the test. Early and late, rain or shine, she was on the ground personally directing the work. She pushed steadily onward, and she was able to turn over the tunnel within contract time.



Suffrage work in New York State is as earnest in the country sections as in the cities. The above picture shows the officers of the suffrage club in Monticello, Sullivan county, which has been built up largely by Mrs. R. J. Muller. Mrs. Muller toured through the county with her prize-winning Dutch belted oxen in the interests of suffrage. From left to right are: top row, Miss Levy, Miss Buckley, Miss McNeely, Miss Stoddard; bottom row, Miss Kuhn, Mrs. M. O. Smith, Mrs. Muller, Miss Francis McNeely.

## BORAH PLAN WILL SHOW UP FAKIRS

**Senator Would Include Women's Voice in Proposed Referendum in District of Columbia**

Senator Borah's proposed amendment to the District of Columbia prohibition referendum to let women vote is likely to prove embarrassing to any members of Congress who have hidden insincerely behind the plea of State rights. A dispatch to the Charleston News and Courier says:

"It has been on the tapis ever since the present Congress assembled that it was likely to vote on the question of prohibition in the District of Columbia. All who understand Congress know that about the only way of preventing it from deciding in favor of a 'dry' District at once if the question gets to a vote is to propose a referendum to the citizens of the District, with the understanding that Congress will act in accordance with the result of that referendum—or not act, as the case may be. The immediate trouble about this referendum is that the citizens of the District of Columbia do not enjoy the right of the ballot in either national or local affairs. To meet this condition, a referendum on prohibition can be accomplished only by conferring the franchise especially for that purpose.

"Senator Underwood of Alabama has announced that when

the Sheppard bill for prohibition in the District of Columbia comes up for a vote he (Mr. Underwood) will offer a resolution providing for a referendum to the citizens of the District; and this substitute creates a qualified electorate within the District for this referendum only. So far, so good; and it has been hinted that President Wilson himself would take a hand by vetoing any District prohibition bill which did not provide for letting the people of the District have their say.

"Now here comes the clever work by the suffragists. Senator Borah of Idaho has seized upon the handle given by the referendum substitute which the Senator from Alabama has prepared for the prohibition bill sponsored by the Senator from Texas. The Idaho Senator announces that he will move to amend the substitute by extending the referendum to the women who are citizens of the District as well as to the men.

"If woman suffrage is voted in the District of Columbia, even for the purpose of a referendum only, the advocates of this lively cause will feel that they have accomplished a very great victory in getting the federal government to adopt the principle when it is setting up its own electorates. Not a few Senators who would vote for a prohibition referendum willingly because of their advocacy of prohibition in the District would vote against this referendum if it excluded the women."

## KEATING TALKS ON COLORADO

**Congressman Says Labor War Would Be Argument Against Men As Well As Women**

Congressman Edward Keating and Mrs. Keating of Colorado were the guests of honor at the annual meeting of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association March 17 at the Twentieth Century Club. When asked about the Colorado strike, Mr. Keating answered: "The women conducted themselves in splendid fashion during that industrial difficulty. Most of the troubles were in my district. I sided with the miners, and it was I who introduced in Congress the bill for an investigation. It is absurd to call the strike an argument against woman suffrage. There are some men in Colorado. If women ought to be disfranchised because conditions are not ideal, how about the Colorado men—and the men in other States that do not have ideal labor conditions? How about Lawrence, Massachusetts? In Colorado after the Ludlow massacre when the Governor was determined to enforce his point of view by calling out the militia for the second time, if we were saved from civil war, it was the women and the women alone who saved us."

"You cannot find any man of weight in Colorado who opposes equal suffrage," said Mr. Keating. "At the last election my mother voted and my sister and my wife. I watched them carefully on the way to the polls and back, and I could not see any change in them. The polling place for our ward was in a church vestibule, perfectly quiet and respectable. A number of the election officers were women. The law requires them to be residents of the ward, so that they were the same people that my mother and wife would have met at the grocery store or any where else in the neighborhood. You ask if plug-uglies insult women at the polls? Politicians have common sense. What do you suppose would happen if plug-uglies insulted the wives and mothers of the voters? The political party that indulged in that sort of thing would be wiped off the map."

Mrs. Lillian Pierce, a New York City suffragist, has invented a seat for mothers which is attached to baby carriages and folds up underneath the carriage when not in use. The invention has been patented in America, in England and in France.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper has been the guest of honor at a banquet of the Women's Press Club of Los Angeles, and at luncheons given by the presidents of the Ebell Club and the Friday Morning Club. These clubs have memberships of 1,500 and 1,000, respectively, and are leading factors in the life of the community. "I am eagerly looking forward to seeing the women vote at the spring primaries," writes Mrs. Harper.

## TO ALL SUFFRAGE CLUBS

**ALICE HENRY**

Author of "The Trade Union Woman" (Appleton), and formerly editor of "Life and Labor," speaks on:

**The Working Woman and the Vote. The Vote—and After.**

**Effective Voting (with model election).**

For full particulars address Alice Henry, 3 Moncknock St., Dorchester, Mass.

## SUFFRAGE STATUS

### The Free States

Full equal suffrage prevails in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Montana, Nevada and Alaska. Women have presidential and municipal suffrage in Illinois. These States have a total of 91 electoral votes.

### The nation-wide suffrage, or "Susan B. Anthony," Amendment

Providing that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

**In Senate.** Reported favorably by committee and now on calendar in Senate awaiting action, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

**In House.** Action to be taken by Judiciary Committee March 28, 1916.

### Federal Elections Bill

To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and members of the House of Representatives.

**In Senate.** Before Committee on Woman Suffrage.

**In House.** Before Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, Mr. Rucker, chairman.

### State Suffrage Amendments

Passed by Legislatures and to be decided by majority of men voting on question.

**In Iowa:** June 5, 1916.

**In South Dakota and West Virginia:**

Nov. 7, 1916.

**In New York** the Assembly has passed the amendment 109 to 30.

## PLAN TO START WOMAN'S PARTY

Plans for the formation of a woman's party among women voters in the suffrage States for the promotion of national woman suffrage are being formulated by the Congressional Union.

A delegation of thirty-six women, one from each non-suffrage State, will make a tour of the enfranchised States with the purpose of forming this party.

The cities to be visited are Chicago, Topeka, Wichita, Denver, Colorado Springs, Williams, Grand Canyon, Prescott, Phoenix, Los Angeles, Bakersfield, San Francisco, Reno, Carson City, Stockton, Sacramento, Portland, Seattle, Spokane, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Pocatello and Salt Lake City.

The party will leave Washington, D. C., April 9, and plan to

complete their schedule of addresses in time to permit their return to Washington May 17.

At the Kansas polls a woman meets her friends and her neighbors, Mrs. Laura Reed Yaggy told the members of the Kansas City Political Equality League at a recent meeting. There is no suggestion of a distasteful campaign atmosphere. Mrs. Yaggy said that she and her husband went to the polls together, having discussed the candidates the night before.

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By ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

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SITUATIONS.

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## SPEED THE DAY

By Agnes E. Ryan

Nebraska women have just had new and shocking proof of the need of the vote for all women. An old man of 69 years, Samuel Goldsberry of Omaha, has been convicted of unlawful relations with a little girl of 14, Goldie Earl. The jury of men only found him guilty, but "recommended that clemency be shown in sentencing him, because of his age."

Goldsberry, who was to have been married to the mother of the girl, brought the latter from Beaver Crossing to Omaha last December on a promise of buying her clothes. Instead he took her to a rooming house, where he kept her for several days. Goldsberry represented the girl to be his wife until the suspicion of the proprietor was aroused.

A number of well-known Omaha women were in the court room during the trial. Among them were Mrs. Warren M. Rogers, Mrs. C. W. Hayes, Mrs. C. W. Russell, Mrs. G. W. Covell, Mrs. F. J. Stack, Mrs. C. E. Johannes, Mrs. George A. Joslyn and Mrs. E. L. Burke. These women went to the trial for the purpose of displaying an interest in the girl, who was alone and friendless.

"His sentence should be all the more severe on account of his advanced age," said Mrs. Burke. "The crime is all the more revolting when committed by a man as near the grave as this man."

"At his age he should be thinking how he could protect young girls—not ruin them," said Mrs. Russell. "I was indignant when I

read the jury's recommendation for clemency.

"While the girl was 14 years old, she appeared about 8. She was utterly friendless and it was one of the most pitiful cases I have ever known. Women's place is in the courtroom when such trials are going on. They can accomplish a great deal by their presence."

"There should be no clemency shown this man. For the benefit of society he should be put away where he can never have a chance to again commit such a crime," said Mrs. Johannes.

"Nothing has ever happened in Omaha which so clearly proved that women should have a part in making the laws as this jury's verdict for clemency," said Mrs. Covell.

Women are getting their eyes open to the need of women constituents armed with votes and the need of women in jury service. When women can depose a judge for giving light sentences for offences against girls and women, the sentences are more likely to be such as will deter vicious men from revolting crimes. Women who would shrink from hearing the revolting testimony of the court room are deciding that they can hear what is said there if little girls can testify and hear and suffer from brutality. They are deciding that they must have the vote and that they must serve on juries where the cases of women, girls and children are tried.

Speed the day of such a decision by the women of every State!

## MEN NEVER LOSE THEIR BALANCE

"Unemotional" Representatives in Kentucky Almost Start Gun Play in Discussing Measure

"Gunplay marked proceedings of the Kentucky House of Representatives this afternoon, and but for the intervention of some of the cooler heads there probably would have been bloodshed," says a dispatch of March 13 to the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The trouble started over an attempt to call out, over the protest of the House Rules Committee, the bill of Senator B. M. Taylor of Green county limiting shipments of liquor into dry territory. The situation reached its climax when B. S. Williams, executive marshal, attempted to force the Rev. W. B. Harvey, Representative of Webster county, into his seat. When the latter resisted, Williams drew from the inside pocket of his coat a holster containing a long revolver, but before he could extract the weapon he was taken in charge by persons in the immediate vicinity and persuaded to leave the chamber.

Williams and others asserted later that he drew his weapon only after Harvey had flashed a knife and had made several slashes at him, but this is denied by the Representative from Webster county.

According to the Courier-Journal's description of the scene, the House was in a tumult throughout, a number of sympathizers shouting and screaming at the top of their voices.

There are times when the argument that women are too un-

balanced and hysterical to assume responsibilities of government sounds like nothing in the world so much as just a gentle joke.

## HIRE A WOMAN—SAVE 17 PER CENT.

Discrimination Against Women Teachers Prevails in South Africa As It Does in U. S.

The London Spectator, of Dec. 18, 1915, prints the following advertisement:

"Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg. History Lecturer wanted. Candidates (either sex) must have taken a good Degree in History. Commencing salary as fixed by Union Government Regulations (men £300, women £250)," etc.

"Nothing could be more explicit, more satisfactory," says the author of a letter to The Nation. "Government regulations for South Africa have fixed with precision the money ratio of male to female labor, namely, six to five. If you employ a woman, you save exactly sixteen and two thirds per cent."

"Is there any objection to the introduction of the formula in our school administration? For instance, were our Solons at Albany to take pattern after South Africa, we might have the satisfaction of reading in the—Journal:

"Wanted, a teacher of mathematics for the — High School. Man, \$1,200; woman, \$1,000."

"We have no advertising system to which we could apply the six-to-five ratio. But we have the thing itself, the discrimination between men and women teachers in the matter of salary."

## WOMEN WIN BOND ISSUE AND PRAISE

Big School Vote Brings New Building to Iowa Town—Want Full Suffrage

Osceola, Ia., has answered quite conclusively the old time argument that women will not vote when given the opportunity. At the election held for the purpose of voting on a hundred thousand dollar school bond issue 490 men voted and 464 women. The women realized that much was at stake in the election, that not only the bond issue rested upon the result but the sentiment as regards granting full suffrage. They saw to it that the town was gaily decorated with the suffrage colors, and men and women wore suffrage buttons.

The vote on the school bond issue in Des Moines also caused the press to state that the women evidently were in earnest about wanting to vote. The vote was far heavier than at any previous election when the women could express their opinion by ballot.

The Burlington Hawkeye of March 15 carries the following story, which shows the value of the women's vote:

"The fact that the women turned out last Monday and did excellent work saved Burlington from an unpleasant predicament. It would then have gone forth that the city refused to grant the children a chance, refused to give them sufficient room in a building that is overcrowded and refused to provide improvements for the building in which they are housed the greater part of their young days. The men actually defeated the Sunnyside proposition. That proposition was that a tax not to exceed \$15,000 be levied for the purpose of building an addition to the Sunnyside building and the installation of sanitary closets in that building. Everybody in the district knew the conditions that prevailed there. Everybody in town knew them or ought to have known them. However, the men defeated that proposition. Had not the women rallied to its support it would have been lost."

## BURTON SAYS SEX NOT FUNDAMENTAL

President of Smith College Points Out Mistake of Educational Institutions

President M. L. Burton, of Smith College, declared in his recent annual report to the trustees of the college that many opportunities in the educational world have been withheld from women because of their sex and not because of their capacities.

"Our generation, more than any which has preceded it, is conscious of the fact that opportunities for women have not been equal to those for men," he said. "The position which women are to occupy in American life will depend largely upon the recognition of the truth that the fundamental question is not one of sex, but of personality."

"Co-educational institutions," said Dr. Burton, "are inconsistent and are robbing themselves of a very great asset by failing to place in positions of recognized importance, women who can contribute to the atmosphere of the institution certain qualities which are sorely lacking now. One may go still farther and express the belief that even our colleges for men would take a long step in advance by placing upon their teaching faculties at least a few women of recognized leadership in their special fields. Creative ability in research and stimulat-

## GERMAN LEAGUES BAND TOGETHER

New Imperial Association Will Avoid Partisanship—Educate Women for State Service

"The two existing German political equality organizations," says a dispatch from Weimar, "have been consolidated into the German Imperial Association for Woman's Suffrage."

"The association, which will avoid all political and religious partisanship, wants to secure for German women equal political rights with men in State and municipality, and to encourage the participation of women in all branches of political and social activity by educating them politically."

## SQUAWS SHARED IN THIS COUNCIL

Indian Women in 1833 Demonstrated Desire to Participate in Local Government

As far back as 1833 a plea was made for consideration of the rights of women in Davenport, Iowa, according to documents found by the directors of the centennial celebration of the building of Fort Armstrong, which is to be held in June. In searching through the history of the territory surrounding Davenport, Moline and Rock Island in an effort to find interesting data, they discovered the following story, which is told in a Davenport paper:

"In 1833 Chief Blackhawk was asked to sign a new treaty by the whites, or rather a confirmation of the treaty which had been made in St. Louis without proper

authority. The Indians and the army officers gathered for this purpose, but Blackhawk at first refused to join the council. A detachment was sent for him, and finally brought him into the circle of officers and braves.

"After an argument that continued for several hours, Blackhawk agreed to sign the new treaty, and just as the document was presented to him a brave came in with LeClaire and announced that LeClaire had been given certain parcels of land. The location of these lands was shown by the brave by drawing an outline of the property in the dust with his finger and pointing to them.

"The discussion was again continued, and at last was made agreeable to all parties, it was thought, when a large number of squaws who had been squatting at the outer edge of the council interfered, claiming that the land was theirs and they intended to continue tilling it. For several hours this condition prevailed, until the irate squaws were finally pacified."

A novel score card for suffrage card parties is used by Atlanta clubs. At the top of the card is the suffrage map, with the wording: "Woman Suffrage a Success. The Map Proves It." Below this are the score tables.

Mrs. Caroline Lawrence of Tonapah is said to be the first Nevada woman to sit on a jury. She was accepted and heard the evidence in the case of J. K. Murphy and the Wholesale Produce Company of Sacramento against Paul Weisse, a grocer, March 15.

## LAST LAUGHS

"I distinctly saw you with the policeman's arms around you."

"Oh, yes, mum; wasn't it nice of him? He was showin' me how to hold a burglar if I found one in the house."—Life.

A Massachusetts boy told the teacher that his sister had the measles. The teacher sent him home and told him to stay there until his sister got well. After he had skipped joyfully away another boy held up his hand and said: "Teacher, Jimmy Dolan's sister what's got the measles lives in California."—Franklin (N. H.) Journal-Transcript.

Teacher—"What is the difference between the sun and the moon?"

Pupil—"Please, sir, the sun's bigger and healthier looking than the moon because he goes to bed earlier."—The Sacred Heart Review.

The lady from Great Littleton was talking to a friend who lived in Lesser Littleton.

"I've often wondered," she said, "why you all combined to get your minister changed. What had the old one done?"

"Oh, my dear, he was quite impossible!" explained the Lesser Littleton lady. "Why, he used to preach and talk about the responsibilities of marriage so much that none of the unmarried men in the village had the courage to propose!"—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

ing power in the class room are not limited by any means to the male sex."

"Two men got into a fight in front of the bank today," said a man at the family tea-table, "and I tell you it looked pretty bad for one of them. The bigger one seized a huge stick and brandished it. I felt that he was going to knock the other's brains out, and I jumped in between them."

The family had listened with rapt attention, and as he paused in his narrative, the young heir, whose respect for his father's bravery is immeasurable, proudly remarked:

"He couldn't knock any brains out of you, could he, father?"—Boston Post.

Nearly all the youth of the neighborhood attended the charity bazar, and one by one they drifted to a stall where a tiny, shapely, scented gray kid glove reposed on a satin cushion. Attached to the cushion was a notice, written in a delicate feminine hand, which ran:

"The owner of this glove will, at 7:30 this evening, be pleased to kiss any person who purchases a ticket beforehand."

Tickets were purchased by the score, and at 7:30 a long row of young men assembled outside the stall.

Then, punctual to the moment, old Tom Porson, the local butcher, who weighs 200 pounds and is almost as beautiful as a side of bacon, stepped to the front of the stall.

"Now, young gents," he said, "this 'ere glove belongs to me. I bought it this morning. Now I'm ready for you. Come on! Don't be bashful! One at a time!"—Philadelphia Public Ledger.



# Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 13

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1916

FIVE CENTS

## Chicago Women Insist That Spoils System Must Cease

**Dramatic Meeting Packs Big Auditorium—3,000 New Voters  
Led by Noted Women, Draw Up Platform and Warn  
Mayor That City Hall Must Be Cleaned Up**

In one of the most significant meetings ever held in the country, the women of Chicago on March 18 drew up a platform of municipal reform and threw down their gauge to the spoils system that has run rife at the City Hall.

Three thousand women packed the huge Auditorium Theatre in what the Chicago Herald calls one of the "most dramatic political gatherings in the city's history."

"The women of Chicago yesterday sent their challenge to the City Hall," says the Herald. "It warned the mayor that spoils rule must cease. It gave him, in the form of a platform, a statement of the specific demands of the women of Chicago. It served

notice that the 275,000 women voters of the city would call him to accounting for those demands. It was an impressive demonstration of the new force in Chicago politics."

The meeting was called after the split-salary exposures in the Welfare Bureau Department, but it did not by any means limit itself to them. The recognized leaders of the city in a series of telling five-minute speeches laid bare the administration's record and demanded that women's interests be considered.

The attempt to abolish the efficiency division of the Civil Service Commission, the condition revealed in the Department of Public Welfare, the introduction of politics into the Board of Education, the attempt to oust Major Funkhouser, the attack on the Municipal Voters' League—all were revealed in speeches by the heads of various civic organizations.

"We housekeepers want a machine that will collect our garbage in a clean, sanitary way, and we don't care at all about a machine to build up the mayor's political influence," was the final shot of Miss Mary McDowell, president of the Woman's City Club. "We don't want a machine that puts in as heads of departments men that know nothing about the work of the department."

Miss Harriet Vittum charged that the removal of Mrs. Eva L. Slavetsky as head of the board of  
(Continued on page 98.)

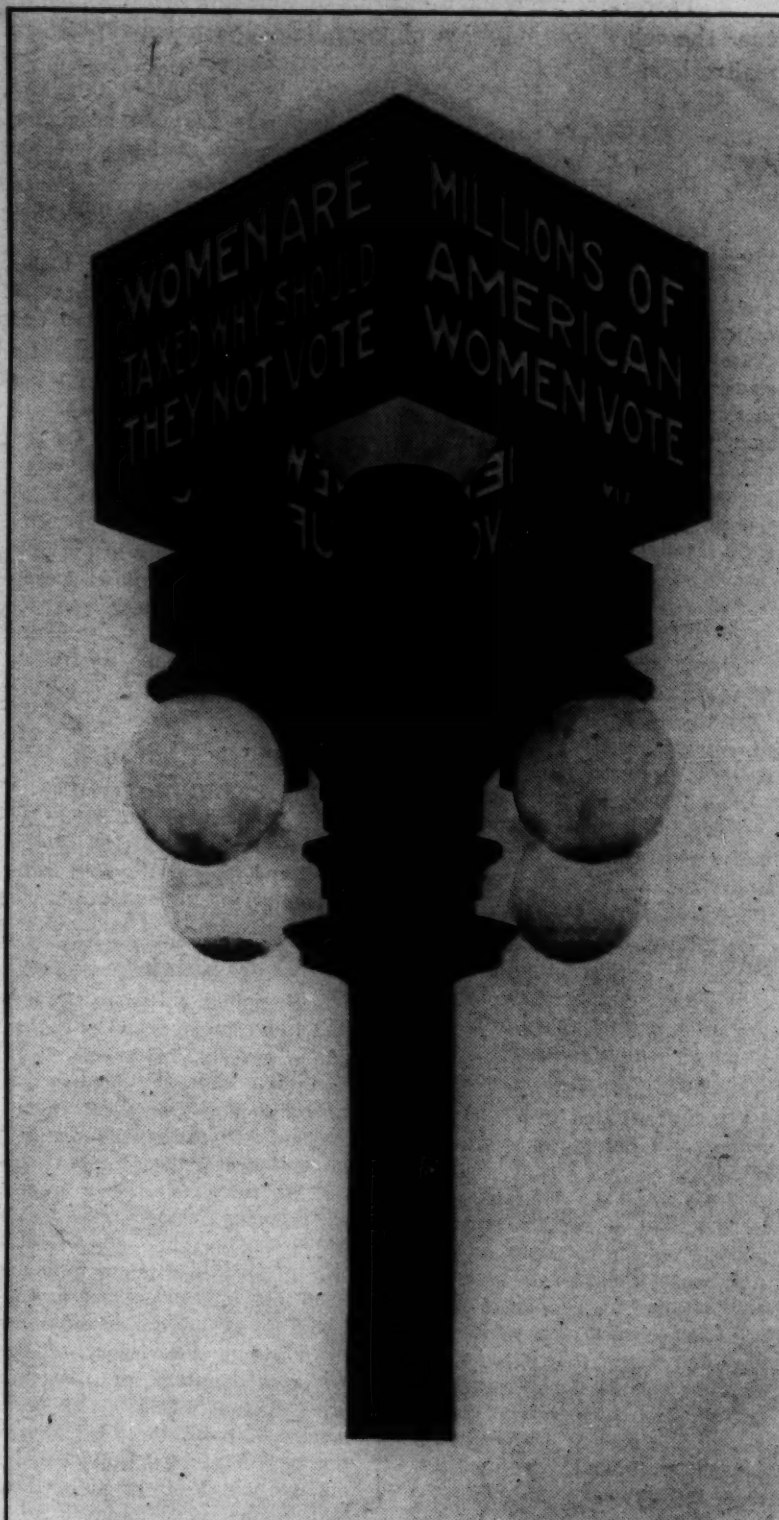
## TAKES MEDICINE TO HELP CAUSE

**All Attempts to Win Atlanta  
Girl Fail Until Experienced  
Woman Mentions Suffrage**

Little Miss Gladys Corbitt, twelve years old, one of Atlanta's most enthusiastic suffragists, has proved her loyalty to the cause by taking some very bitter medicine. The little girl reads all the suffrage literature she can obtain, and is always on the watch for an opportunity to help.

She became ill recently and a physician prescribed a large dose of medicine, which she refused to take. An offer of \$1 for taking the medicine was of no avail, until an older suffrage friend mentioned that the suffragists needed money with which to bring Senator Helen Ring Robinson to the city. Immediately the small suffragist changed her mind. She took the medicine, got the dollar and donated it to the fund which was used in bringing Senator Robinson to Atlanta for an address in behalf of municipal suffrage.

## Tongues In Lamp Posts



SHAKESPEARE tells of "tongues in trees" and "sermons in stones," but it has remained for Mrs. R. B. Crowell, publicity chairman of the Alabama Equal Suffrage Association, to put a tongue in a lamp-post.

She writes: "I had this suffrage sign made and placed on one of the white way posts on one of the principal corners in Tuscaloosa. It has suffrage sentiments on all four sides. The glass slides can be taken out and replaced by others at any time. The post carries its message day and night, and is ornamental."

## MEXICAN PREDICTS VOTE IN YEAR

**Carranza Officer, After Yucatan  
Congress of Women, Sees  
Great Awakening**

In a report to President Carranza of the first congress of women in the Republic of Mexico, Sr. Alvarado, a representative of the de facto government in Yucatan, declares that within a year "the liberation of women will be seen." The congress, which was held in Merida, Yucatan, seems to have exceeded in size and importance the early newspaper accounts. The report, according to special correspondence in the Christian Science Monitor of March 15, indicates that 700 women delegates were present. The Monitor says:

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## WANT NO MORE WOMEN KILLED

**Mass Meeting in Birmingham,  
First Ever Held by Women,  
Calls on Commission to Act**

The death of a woman and her child after being struck by a jitney car has aroused the women of Birmingham, Ala., to the need of stricter traffic laws in that city. Mrs. W. C. Kilgore and her little daughter were run down by a car on Sunday evening two weeks ago after church.

A mass meeting, one of the first ever held by women in Birmingham to consider questions of moment, was called for the morning of March 14 at the City Hall. Resolutions were passed demanding that the City Commission take steps at once to put into strict regulation traffic laws on the streets and crossings of the city.

## ALBERTA GRANTS EQUAL SUFFRAGE

**Measure Passes Third Reading  
and Only Needs Lieutenant  
Governor's Assent to Be Law**



Another victory has been won in Canada. The Alberta equal suffrage bill has passed its third reading and, according to the last news The Woman's Journal has, it now awaits only the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor. Since the suffrage bill was a government measure and the Lieutenant-Governor is a government man, there is practically no question but that the bill will get the necessary signature and become a statute.

Alberta will thus be the second province in Canada to give the women the vote since 1916 came in. Manitoba was the first. With the Lieutenant-Governor's signature for the second, both Alberta and Manitoba will have full provincial suffrage.

Alberta is bordered on the south by Montana, and is so near to the Dakotas that its influence will doubtless be felt there. According to the last census returns, the population of Alberta is 374,663. Its area is 255,285 square miles, which represents an area almost as large as Texas, and greater than California and Oregon combined. It is larger than the combined areas of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

## CONVENTIONS TO SEE BIG PARADE

**"Walkless Parade" Will Be Feature  
at St. Louis—40,000 Women  
in Chicago Line**

More detailed plans for the demonstrations at the national Republican and Democratic conventions next June were announced last week by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt in New York.

A "walkless parade" will be the feature of the demonstration at the Democratic convention in St. Louis. Women from every State in the Union will stand on guard all day long on June 14, and, as the Democratic delegates come and go from the Jefferson Hotel to the Coliseum, they will find themselves at all times completely surrounded by women in white gowns, carrying picturesque yellow parasols, and decked with yellow arm-bands, sashes, caps, and banners.

The National Association is calling for delegates not only from every State, but from every Congressional district in every State for the "walkless" parade.

In Chicago at the Republican convention the big parade, which  
(Continued on page 98.)

## NEW YORK BILL REPORTED 11 TO 1

**Victory in Senate Committee  
Puts Amendment in Final  
Stage in Empire State**

With only a single vote in the negative, the Whitney-Brereton suffrage amendment, providing for a referendum on woman suffrage in New York in 1917, was reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee on Tuesday evening. Eleven votes were cast in favor of reporting the measure, while Senator Brown cast the only vote in the negative. Senator Newton did not vote.

The amendment will now go on the general orders calendar, after which it will be made a special order for some day next week, when it will be debated and acted upon by the Senate.

"We are very well satisfied with the result," said Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, "and we expect no further difficulty. The vote was the same as that by which the bill was reported from the Assembly committee, and we are confident that the measure will be passed with the relatively large majority that was accorded it in the Assembly. Our weeks of waiting outside the committee room at last have been rewarded."

There was no discussion of the amendment when it came before the committee. Senator Brown was not at the meeting, but he left word to be recorded in the negative.

Commenting editorially on the committee's action, the Tribune says:

"The vote they (the suffragists) polled last fall was large enough to deserve for the principle which called it forth liberal treatment at the hands of any wise body of lawmakers. It is certain that there has been no falling away from the suffrage standard. It is altogether likely that the votes-for-women cohorts are stronger numerically than they were then. Woman suffrage is not to be downed."



## SPOILS SYSTEM MUST CEASE

(Continued from Page 97)

moving picture censors in favor of a man who ranked below her in the civil service examination was the result of political motives and because she is a woman.

Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, who presided, said in her opening address:

"Wherever you turn in the city administration, in the school system, in the police department and in every other department, you find the spoils system instead of the merit system. Let us see that it does not survive."

Others who spoke were Mrs. Harlan Ward Cooley, president of the Chicago Woman's Club; Miss Grace Abbott, head of the Immigrants' Protective League; Dr. Alice Hamilton of Hull House, Mrs. Ida L. M. Fursman, president of the Chicago Teachers' Federation; Miss Sophonisba Breckinridge of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, Miss Agnes Nestor of the Woman's Trade Union League, Mrs. James W. Morrisson of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. William Hefferan, Mrs. George Bass, Fred Scott of the Municipal Voters' League and the Rev. John Timothy Stone.

In describing the meeting afterward, Miss McDowell said: "I felt in listening to these concise, pointed speeches that everyone was in dead earnest; that these women would go back to their wards, back to their clubs, ready to forward the Women's Municipal platform that stands for principles and not men. Their pledge of citizenship to the promotion of the welfare of all the citizens and to the securing of equality of opportunity for 'all the children of all the people' was taken into the heart of every woman present. These are the women of Chicago who intend to make good and intend to see their great desire for a city free from the spoils of the selfish politician realized.

"They believe that human welfare is the chief function of the city government, and in its administrative departments there is little use for political questions to come up. They believe that a politician at the head of an administrative department is generally inefficient, because most of his time is given to party machine work.

"I saw great numbers of housekeepers present. These women cannot see any connection between national party policies and administrative methods in a city like Chicago. They want health and cleanliness; they want the death rate of children lowered. They believe all of these things can be accomplished if an intelligent public opinion is made.

"This mass meeting was the first of this kind of effort toward making a free city of Chicago."

"Even our new system of vocational education in the rural high schools discriminates against the girl. She is not getting the advantage that the boy is getting, and the farm woman is not having the things done for her in farmers' institutes and meetings that are done for her husband."—Jean Kane Foulke.

## CHICAGO WOMEN'S PLATFORM ADOPTED AT MASS MEETING

WHEN in the administration of city government officials elected for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the entire community give evidence that they are violating the trust imposed in them, select their subordinates for the purpose of strengthening a political party, attempt to destroy the independence of a co-ordinate department of government, it is appropriate that those women who value the welfare of the city above personal or party advantages should make known the principles which govern their civic activities and should unite to secure those principles.

Therefore, we women citizens of Chicago, in mass meeting assembled, pledge ourselves to secure the sober consideration of the following municipal platform and effective action toward its realization:

### Civil Service

WE demand the enforcement in good faith of the civil service law and the extension of the principles of civil service to the selection of all officials to which these principles are applicable. We condemn the present abuse of the sixty-day appointment clause of the law, and the manipulation of examinations and other tests which break down all safeguards for public officials in order to legalize the appointments of the mayor. We urge upon the civil service commission the necessity of high standards of employment, including one day's rest in seven for all employees.

### Dept. of Public Welfare

WE regard the spoils system as responsible for the failure of the department of public welfare to render the important community service for which it was created. We recommend its entire reorganization on a merit basis.

### Telephone Franchise

WE deplore the action of the city council in refusing to submit the question of the sale of the automatic telephone to a vote of the citizens of Chicago.

### Health

BELIEVING that it is the first duty of Chicago to protect its citizens:

1. We urge the administration to carry out as rapidly as possible the recommendations of the city waste commission, that the city acquire the necessary equipment for the collection of its garbage and waste; that it construct, own and operate the necessary reduction and incineration plants, and that competent business management eliminate all politics from this problem.

2. SCHOOL HYGIENE: We endorse and commend all measures looking toward the more effective protection of the health of the school children and urge the selection of the highest type of medical officers for the school inspection service.

3. BAKE SHOPS AND KITCHENS: We endorse and commend the activities of the sanitary bureau in its efforts to do away with basement bake shops and kitchens.

### Schools

WE DEMAND:

1. That the schools be divorced from politics.

2. That members of the board of education be selected solely with reference to their capacity and public spirit.

3. That the mayor refrain from interfering in the selection of school officials.

4. That the board of education define the functions and duties of the various school officials, select them with reference to their ability and training, and leave the administration of the school to the officials thus selected.

5. That teachers be allowed to exercise all the rights of citizens, including freedom of organization and political action.

6. That greater attention be devoted to the subject of adult education.

7. That the schools be organized for wider community service.

### Housing

IN ORDER that the ordinances which have been enacted from time to time with reference to the construction and use of tenement

houses may be more adequately enforced than hitherto, we demand:

1. An increase in the number of sanitary inspectors.

2. The adoption of a higher standard in the appointment of building inspectors.

3. An increased activity on the part of the city attorney's office in the prosecution of violations.

4. Increased interest on the part of the municipal judges before whom these violations are prosecuted, and

5. A discontinuance of the practice on the part of the city council of granting exemptions (on recommendation of the building committee) from the application of ordinances which it has itself enacted.

### Public Recreation

WE FAVOR the creation of a department of public recreation under the city government, and the consolidation under its control of all existing public parks and recreation centres.

### Crime

1. We call attention to the fact that in so far as crime is the result of poverty, bad environment, inadequate education or defective mentality the community cannot rely only on prosecution for the prevention of crime.

2. We recommend as a means of reducing these temptations which lead to crime—the prohibition of the sale of liquor in dance halls and other places of amusement; the prohibition of cabarets; the vigorous enforcement of the law regulating the sale of firearms, and of all laws and ordinances designed for the protection of children and young people.

3. We urge that city authorities take action in accordance with the recommendation of the city council committee on crime.

4. We believe the failure of the morals commission and of the committee to investigate the liquor question is due to the fact that the members were not selected because of their disinterested views and special ability. We condemn the appropriation of \$10,000 for the use of the liquor committee as at present constituted.

5. We recommend separate institutions for the detention and commitment of the women offenders and of the boys coming under the jurisdiction of the Boys' Court. We recommend a central detention station for women offenders and the location of the House of Shelter apart from the bridewell.

### Police

GENERAL: Notwithstanding constantly repeated evidence of corruption and inefficiency in the police department, we refuse to become discouraged as to the possibility of its being placed on a basis of honest and efficient service.

POLICEWOMEN: At the request of women's organizations, women were added to the police force of Chicago to give special attention to the enforcement of laws and ordinances designed for the protection of young people. These women have lacked the necessary supervision by a competent woman official. They have been assigned to duties quite different from those for which their appointment was recommended.

They have in consequence never fulfilled the hopes with which their appointment was anticipated. We therefore demand the reorganization of this branch of the service, the creation of the position of superintendent of policewomen, and the adoption of higher standards of examination and experience in the selection of women officers.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: We condemn the practice of giving police power to private guards, whose employment during industrial disputes we believe increases disorder. We protest against the illegal arrest of persons engaged in patrolling a district where a strike is in progress. We urge the creation of a strike bureau properly organized to protect the rights of employees as well as employers, with authority when necessary to take entire charge of policing industrial districts during strikes.

POLICE STATIONS: We further recommend that the money available, through the bond issue of 1915, be used without further delay to replace Chicago's wretched police stations with new stations built in accordance with the best standards of sanitation and humane treatment.

### Non-Partisan City Election

WE URGE the enactment by the State Legislature of a law which will provide for the nomination and election of city officials by non-partisan methods.

### Municipal Voters' League

WE EXPRESS our confidence in the Municipal Voters' League and our appreciation of its non-partisan services in behalf of honesty and efficiency in the conduct of our public business. We urge all voters to inform themselves concerning the recommendations of the league, and we call on the council to continue the practice of non-partisan organization inaugurated at the suggestion of the league.

### Party Service

WE RECOGNIZE that to secure the adoption of the principles for which we stand we must vote only for those candidates for public office who are in accord with this platform and competent to further its ends. We therefore urge upon all women the necessity for active participation in the coming election. We recommend that they do not sell their influence in behalf of any candidate for public office.

### Pledge of Citizenship

WE PLEDGE our citizenship to the promotion of the welfare of all the citizens and to the security of equality of opportunity for "all the children of all the people."

The first article in the first constitution of New York State—the constitution of 1777—begins by saying: "No authority shall on any pretense whatever be exercised over the people or members of this State, but such as shall be derived from and granted by them." Women are members of the State. The only effective way of deriving or granting powers is through the voice of the "members of the State" at the polls.

## CONVENTIONS TO SEE BIG PARADE

(Continued from Page 97)

has been planned, will have, it is hoped, 40,000 women in line. Mrs. Harrison Monro Brown, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, announced last week that the association had had 100,000 pledge cards printed for use in Chicago alone.

Every registered woman voter in the city will be asked to march. In Chicago also women from every Congressional district in the country are expected. The headquarters of the Illinois Association have been literally turned over to the parade.

Committee chairmen were appointed last week at a meeting called by Mrs. Brown. The "Steering Committee" is composed of Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson, Mrs. James W. Morrisson, Mrs. Helen Stewart, Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, Mrs. Judith Weill Lowenthal, Mrs. George Bass, Mrs. Jacob Baur and Mrs. Katherine Knowles Robbins. On this group of women the responsibility for the success of the affair is to lie, and through them the committee work, to use Mrs. Brown's expression, "will extend from the hub through the spokes to the rim and the tire." A committee of several hundred women is to be the "rim," and an advisory committee of twenty-five will be the "spokes."

Committee chairmen, who are to care for special departments of the work, are Mrs. George Bass, hospitality; Mrs. John Alden Carpenter, decorations; Mrs. Jacob Baur, arrangements; Mrs. James Morrisson, finance; Mrs. Helen Stewart, speakers; Miss Edith Swift, enrollment; Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, marshal. Other committees will be added as necessity appears.

The headquarters have already been attacked by a regiment of pennant, arm band, decoration and costume manufacturers, all anxious to make the parade in June as impressive as possible to the Republican convention.

## HOW LITTLE TALK AVAILETH

I met a stranger on my walk upon the street today,  
Who told me very thoughtfully that women were astray,  
Who said that commerce was the thing that drove their bloom away.

I met a stranger on my walk amidst the subway crush,  
Who told me very haughtily that women like to rush,  
Who said that traveling in a crowd took off the maiden blush.

I met a stranger late one day as I stepped in a lane,  
Who told me—all this woman's war was nothing but insane,  
'Just think!' the stranger sadly said, 'It's causing men great pain!'

I met some women on my walk, who have to toil all day,  
They didn't talk of women's war, of bloom or charm's decay,  
They said they couldn't stay at home—THEY HAD THEIR RENT TO PAY.

—Judge.

The third month of the year finds New York City's Board of Child Welfare, in charge of widows' pensions, facing a difficult situation. The estimate for 1916 was that \$483,000 would be required for relief, and \$36,000 for expenses, and the Board actually asked for \$400,000. It received \$100,000.



## COMMAND NO. 1

From a Recent Speech by Witter Bynner

The reason I believe in equal suffrage is not because I hear the band on the band wagon, not because I follow the lines of least resistance, not because the anti-suffragist is now-a-days the butt of the joke, not because I am willing to hand to women what they are crying for, to keep 'em quiet, not even because equal suffrage stands in operation a proved and natural success. It is a deeper reason. It is because I believe in life itself, by which I mean—with a cheerful face—immortal life. I sound religious, because I believe the advance of justice to be religion and the granting of justice to women to be the most expedient and requisite forward step in religion which can at this present time be made. Consequently it becomes for me commandment number one.

### RICHES BEFORE HUMAN RIGHTS

Member of Alabama House, in Report to His Constituents, Exposes Suffrage Opposition

Representative Shapiro, of the Alabama Legislature, member from Jefferson County, has just issued a report to his constituents of his activities, "to advise them of various actions of the Legislature in which they are most interested, and to cast some light thereon." He says: "Some of these things have been rumored, others gently whispered. I am going to speak out."

In discussing the importance of human rights as opposed to property rights, Mr. Shapiro says: "We have got to free ourselves from the influence of predatory wealth. Go down the list of the members of the two houses, and see how many of the leaders are corporation-enviored. Mr. Hugh Roberts, in his resume of the legislative work, declared that Mr. Tunstall, of Hale, was one of the two most influential men in the House. For two decades Mr. Tunstall has been the acknowledged representative of vested interests in the Legislature. He very seldom espoused a cause unless it was to the interest of his clients. His railroad affiliations are so generally conceded that at the mock session on the eve of adjournment, he was presented with a toy railroad." It is worthy of note that Mr. Tunstall opposed and voted against the suffrage amendment in the Legislature.

Mr. Shapiro further declares: "Notwithstanding the Constitution prohibits the use of the floor when the House is in session by other than members, employees, representatives of the press, and those extended such privileges by unanimous consent, corporation lobbyists camped on the floor of the House, in direct violation of the Constitution."

It is by such means as this that women are being kept from their enfranchisement. It will be remembered that anonymous anti-suffrage literature was circulated just before the vote and that the man who had asked for the privilege of introducing the amendment, Mr. J. H. Green, of Dallas, without warning went over to the opposition and voted against it, although he had claimed for twenty years to be a suffragist.

## Brewers Pay \$40,000 a Year To Andrea, "National Fixer"

Confidential Files Show How Liquor Men Worked to "Interest Organized Labor"—Fox Who Poses as Philanthropist Remanded to Jail

Federal Prosecuting Attorney Humes brought out the fact during the contempt phase of the government investigation of the breweries last week that the United States Brewers' Association hires a "national fixer" at \$40,000 a year. This man is Percy Andrea, of Chicago and Cincinnati, president of the National Association of Commerce and Labor, really a committee of the United States Brewers' Association.

Attorney Humes succeeded, over protest, in having admitted as evidence documents and correspondence he had culled from the eight packing cases of "confidential files" of the United States Brewers' Association, seized three weeks ago at the association offices in New York on orders from the department of justice.

Andrea, the correspondence showed, was the man Hugh F. Fox, secretary of the National Association, communicated with oftenest, and upon all variety of subjects, from meetings "to interest organized labor" in the cause of the brewers, to launching "congressional campaigns."

One of the chief purposes with which Andrea is believed to have worked was to turn organized labor against equal suffrage.

From another part of the seized files Humes obtained this letter: "Hugh F. Fox, secretary, United States Brewers' Association, New York.—I hand you herewith booklet showing by States where it is and where it is not permissible for corporations to make contributions to political campaigns. It appears that Illinois is the only State where the corporations are immune. The original of this was handed me by Oscar Schmidt, of the Schlitz Brewing Company. No doubt the information will prove of value to you. Edward Landsberg."

The letter was written on the Mayor Ewing of Chattanooga, who had taken no previous stand on the suffrage question, declared at a civic meeting held last week that he hoped the women would soon have a voice in municipal affairs.

"Government? Men say its essence is coercion, and that its symbol is the policeman's club," said Prof. Edward A. Ross of the University of Wisconsin, in the course of a recent lecture in Chicago. "But it ought not to be merely coercion. It ought to be the organization of service. And that calls for votes for women."

A study made of the furnished-room houses in New York by the Consumers' League sheds much light upon the problems which girls face who are alone in the city. Five hundred houses in different sections of the city were visited. Out of this number only twenty-six had a public parlor where the roomers could entertain their friends. Countless stories were told by the girls of the disagreeable experiences which they have had in furnished room houses.

stationery of the United States Brewing Company, Chicago.

Judge Thompson remanded Fox to jail on the charge of contempt of court. He was released on bail pending an appeal to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Fox was forced to admit, on the stand, that subpoenaed records, eventually produced before the grand jury, were brought to Pittsburgh twice and once returned to New York before being brought before the grand jury.

Featuring the week's proceedings was Prosecutor Humes's denunciation of Secretary Fox and Treasurer Lembeck, whom he accused of "openly, flagrantly and maliciously" defying the court.

Fox, for years, has posed as a philanthropist, and even now is a member of the executive committee of the New Jersey Conference of Charities and Corrections, and at conference season fills Protestant pulpits. In the organization his name appears in such respectable company as President Woodrow Wilson, Bishops Lines and McFane and ex-Governors Fort, Stokes and Murphy.

The contempt charges against Gardiner and Schmidt, president and treasurer of the Pennsylvania Brewers' Association, were dropped after they had been compelled to admit that their testimony might incriminate them.

The scene of the investigation shifted this week from Pittsburgh to Erie.

### TO BETTER LIVES OF OUR YOUTH

Women Will Help Plan for Social Betterment at Charities Conference in Indianapolis

Community action to give the thousands of children who can have no wholesome home life as good a substitute as possible will be planned this year at the forty-third meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, at Indianapolis, May 10-17. A woman, Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the Federal Children's Bureau, will have charge of the program on this distinctively woman's problem. The entire discussion, in which leading educators and social workers will take part, will be aimed to bring out the means by which public schools may be brought into closer co-operation with the movements toward social betterment which have grown up without much reference to school organization.

Women will be in charge of two other sections out of the nine into which the conference is divided. Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, chairman of the Parole Commission of New York City, is in charge of the division on corrections. Mrs. A. D. Sheffield of Cambridge, Mass., is chairman of the section devoted to the family and the community. A portion of the corrections program which will be of exceptional general interest will be given over to a consideration of the police as a social force, a speaker being Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells, policewoman of Los Angeles.

### SUFFRAGE WORKS WELL IN WEST

Secretary of State of Colorado Sends Endorsement of Suffrage to Iowa Men's League

Prominent State officials and leading men and women of Colorado are refuting the statements made by those who have held up the State as a "horrible example" of equal suffrage.

John E. Ramer, secretary of State, in a letter to the Iowa Men's League for Woman Suffrage, gives strong endorsement to the practical working of equal suffrage in Colorado. The letter reads: "Concerning certain representations made by a citizen of this State as to the effect woman suffrage had on the industrial affairs of Colorado, we are at a loss to understand how anyone who regards himself as an honorable and upright citizen can conscientiously make such representations in regard to conditions in the State of Colorado. Industrially, the State is in splendid condition, and the people throughout its entire confines are optimistic as to the future. We herewith reproduce a copy of a telegram sent to the New York Woman Suffrage League in reply to an inquiry as to how woman suffrage was regarded in the State of Colorado, and we emphatically confirm the sentiments as expressed at that time: 'Colorado regards woman suffrage an unqualified success. Elections have been purified, whole moral plane uplifted. Their beneficial influence over public questions is undeniable. Our State is progressing rapidly in attaining social and industrial justice, largely as a result of women's activity, through the enjoyment of the franchise.'

"The people of this State are absolutely satisfied with woman suffrage, and would not for one moment entertain the idea of reversing their judgment on this question."

### WOMEN VOTE FOR REBEL ALDERMEN

Striking Demonstration of Desire for Clean Politics Shown in Chicago Primary

A large share of the credit for the victory of the Municipal Voters' League at the recent primary election in Chicago is given to the women voters by Victor S. Yarros, in an article in the New York Evening Post of March 17:

"To many men—and to the majority of the women in the wards affected—the issue was even more fundamental, and certainly more human and more practical than the mere formula, 'Independence of the Council,' conveyed at first sight. The issue was decent administration versus graft, spoils, rapacity and prostitution of office to cheap and personal politics. Why, these citizens asked, was the Mayor bitterly fighting the ablest and best Aldermen of his own party? Why was he slandering and libelling them on the stump, denouncing them as tools of the whiskey ring and the traction ring, and accusing them of obstructing his 'constructive policies' and seeking 'to ruin his administration'? Why were the Mayor's followers resorting to desperate tricks and dragooning crooks and gamblers into making

### MINORITY BALLOT ELECTED SENATORS

Mrs. Brown Presents Instructive Data to New York Legislators—New Hearing Earned

"If the fundamental principle of a republic" is really "the law of majority rule," according to Mrs. Raymond Brown's speech before the Senate Judiciary Committee in Albany on March 7, 25 out of the 51 Senators of the present New York Legislature are not the choice of the majority of their electorate. She showed that one half of the Senate body now occupy their seats on a 33 1-3 per cent. to 48 per cent. vote. In some cases these Senators are in Albany by the vote of a smaller percentage of their electorates than the woman suffrage amendment received in the same counties. The lowest percentage suffrage received in any campaign district of the Empire State was 35.35 per cent. On the basis of effective minorities, which is that upon which these Senators are in Albany, the women should certainly have their cause resubmitted. Mrs. Brown concluded: "By every standard of right, justice and fair play, the women of New York have earned a vote and therefore ask the Legislature for another referendum and the voters for a new hearing."

Some of the topics for discussion at the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference to be held in Minneapolis, May 7, 8, 9 and 10 are: "The Mississippi Valley Campaign Center," "How to Win," "Presidential Suffrage Bill," "State Constitutional Amendment and the Federal Amendment," "How to Organize a State," "How the Federal and State Work Help Each Other," "What to Do With Our Suffrage Clubs," "How to Keep Organized," "Getting Ready to Be Active Voting Citizens," "How to Use Civic and Suffrage Literature." There will be a symposium on the result of the women voting in Illinois.

false affidavits against some of the most reputable men in the Council?

"Their answer was that the fight was anything but academic, and that what the Mayor's crowd wanted was control of the Council, personal and factional, for purposes of spoilation and plunder. Therefore, a vote for any one of the rebel Aldermen was a vote for political decency and plain honesty, a vote for good local government, while a vote for any one of the candidates that had been nominated in opposition to a 'rebel' was at bottom a vote for misrule and corruption, for chicanery and knavery.

"To the more fundamental issue as thus popularly framed indifference was, of course, impossible. It is this instinctive and rough, but perfectly just, view of the campaign that resulted in the defeat of the Mayor and his faction in six of the eight wards where the contest waged furiously. Of the nine rebel Aldermen only two were beaten by the officeholders, the parasitic hangers-on, and their friends and sympathizers, in spite of all the financial and other advantages the machine enjoyed. The net result was a substantial victory for the forces of good government, and especially for the much maligned and vilified Municipal Voters' League."



# THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY  
**LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL**  
A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and  
especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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Mayme B. Harwood      Blanche Ames      Fredrikke Palmer  
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Howard L. Blackwell      Henry Bailey Stevens  
Managing Editor  
Agnes E. Ryan  
Publication Office, 538 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts  
Telephone, Back Bay 4717

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION  
Domestic. One Year, \$1.00. Six Months, 50c. Single Copies, 5c.  
Canadian or foreign. One Year, \$1.50.

Receipt of payment must not be expected to show on address label under two weeks from date received.

Checks and drafts and post-office orders should be made payable to The Woman's Journal.  
Advertising rate will be sent upon application to advertising manager.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1916

## HURRAH FOR ALBERTA!

The Alberta Legislature has now taken final action in favor of the bill granting full suffrage to women. As in Manitoba, the vote for it was practically unanimous.

—These two victories add to the suffrage map of Canada an amount of territory nearly equal to a dozen States of the Union.

With votes for women prevailing just across the northern border of the United States, the pressure for equal rights on this side of the line is bound to grow stronger. The women of this country will not be satisfied to go on indefinitely holding a lower political status than the women of Canada; nor will American men be willing to let them.

A. S. B.

## A GREAT CITIZEN

There is wealth of many kinds in Julia Ward Howe's life and letters, just published.\* The student of heredity will be interested to read of the great number of distinguished folk among her ancestors and kin, including the only Colonial Governor who refused to take the oath to enforce the Stamp Act, and a valiant old lady who lived to 102, and said to Mrs. Howe: "Julia, do not allow yourself to grow old! When you feel that you cannot do a thing, get up and do it!" The student of history will find a fresh and vivid light thrown upon many great events. The student of life and manners will find an inside view of last-century customs already grown strange to us, depicted in Mrs. Howe's early letters and diaries by a graphic and brilliant pen. The reformer will find thrilling interest in the many good causes that she championed—her work for the Greeks, the Armenians, the Russians, the Italians, the Negroes and others too numerous to mention. To the end of her 90 years, she was always ready to break a lance for the oppressed. Those who love to read of famous people will find intimate glimpses of innumerable men and women of distinction, whom she knew personally, at home and abroad. The lover of poetry will find pleasure in the selections from her poems which introduce the different chapters. Sometimes there is a whole sermon in a few lines:

Then spake the angel of Mothers  
To me in gentle tone:  
"Be kind to the children of others  
And thus deserve thine own!"

Those who delight to trace great movements from their small beginnings will find especial interest in Mrs. Howe's connection with the rise of the women's clubs, her women's Peace Crusade in the early 70's, and her inauguration of Mother's Day. The student of character will be absorbed in the unfolding of a dazzling and many-sided personality, rich in gifts and graces, though accompanied with some very human imperfections. The religious soul will draw fresh strength from a living spring of spiritual life.

Suffragists will be interested particularly in Mrs. Howe's connection with the woman movement, to which, from her first connection with it, she was a tower of strength.

\*Julia Ward Howe. By Laura E. Richards and Maud Howe Elliott, assisted by Florence Howe Hall. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

During all the first part of her life, she had to contend against real though loving tyranny. Her father did not believe in much society for young people, and would not allow his daughters either to go to parties or to give them. Finally Julia, a beautiful, brilliant and spirited girl, asked leave to invite "a few friends," without specifying the number, and had a full-fledged party, and a big one, to his surprise and dismay. Her husband, one of the foremost philanthropists of his time, nevertheless disapproved strongly of her doing even so mild a form of public work as reading occasional papers before women's clubs and other gatherings, upon literary, philosophical and religious topics. All her children likewise opposed it. Yet she felt that it was laid upon her to be of service in this way, and she followed the inner call. Today it is hard to understand how anyone could ever have objected. Like Harriet Beecher Stowe and most of the American women who have shown a marked gift for literature, she had to write under all the disadvantages of fatigue, overwork and innumerable distractions; yet her spirit of fun and her joy in life held out to the very end.

Mrs. Howe attended her first suffrage meeting in 1868. "She saw now for the first time the sweet face of Lucy Stone, heard the silver voice which was to be dear to her through many years. 'Here stood the true woman, pure, noble, great-hearted, with the light of her good life shining in every feature of her face.'" Mrs. Howe was President of the New England Woman Suffrage Association for nearly 40 years, Foreign Corresponding Secretary of the American Woman Suffrage Association, and at one time its President, and always an earnest worker for the cause.

"Oh, dear Mrs. Howe, you are so full of inspiration!" cried a foolish woman. "It enables you to do so much!" "Inspiration!" said Mrs. Howe, shortly. "Inspiration means perspiration!"

"I am glad," she often said, "to have joined the suffrage movement, because it has brought me into such high company."

Mrs. Howe was one of the founders of the Woman's Journal. She was among its contributing editors from the start. In its first issue (Jan. 8, 1870) she wrote:

"We who stand beside the cradle of this enterprise are not young in years. Our children are speedily preparing to take our place in the ranks of society. Some of us have been looking thoughtfully toward the final summons, not because of ill health or infirmity, but because, after the establishment of our families, no great object intervened between ourselves and that last consummation. But these young undertakings detain us in life. While they need so much care and counsel, we cannot consent to death. And this first year, at least, of our Journal, we are determined to live through."

Mrs. Howe always kept an affectionate interest in "our Journal." When money was given to her to use for suffrage at her discretion, she applied it toward the paper's support; and she was chairman of its Board of Directors at the time of her death.

The book records various amusing incidents of the suffrage hearings at the State House, at which Mrs. Howe spoke regularly for many years. On these occasions indignation often added to her eloquence. "If I were mad enough," she said once, "I could speak in Hebrew!"

A number of her strong words on the suffrage question are given. Of the military argument against votes for women, she says:

"One aspect of this would make the protection which men are supposed to give to women in time of war the equivalent for the political rights denied them. But, gentlemen, let me ask what protection can you give us which shall compare with the protection we give you when you are born, little helpless creatures, into the world, without feet to stand upon, or hands to help yourselves? Without this tender, this unceasing protection, no man of you would live to grow up. It may easily happen that no man of a whole generation shall ever be called upon to defend the women of his country in the field. But it cannot happen that the women of any generation shall fail to give their unwearied and energetic protection to the infant men born of it. Some of us know how full of labor and detail this protection is; what anxious days, what sleepless nights it involves. The mothers are busy at home, not only building up the bodies of the little men, but building up their minds, too, teaching them to be gentle, pure and honest, cultivating the elements of the human will, that great moralizing power on which the State and the Church depend. A man is very happy if he can ever repay to his mother the protection she gave him in his infancy."

"God forbid that in this country chivalry and legislation should be set one against the other! I ask you, gentlemen, to put your chivalry into your legislation."

"The religion which makes me a moral agent equally with my father and brother gives me my right and title to the citizenship which I am here to assert. I ought to share equally with them its privileges and its duties. No man can have more at stake in the community than I have. Imposition of taxes, laws concerning public health, order and morality affect me precisely as they affect the male members of my family, and I am bound equally with them to look to the maintenance of a worthy and proper standard and status in all of these departments."

"Revere the religion of home. Keep its altar flame bright in your heart. The vestals of ancient Rome were at once guardians of the hearth and custodians of the archives of the Roman State. So, in every time, the home conserves the sacred flame of life, and the destiny of the nation rests with those who keep it."

Mrs. Howe used to go up to the State House not only in behalf of the suffrage bills, but in behalf also of other bills which the suffrage association caused to be introduced. She says:

"I have again and again been one of a deputation charged with laying before a Legislature the injustice of the law which forbids the husband a business contract with his wife, and of that which denies to a married woman the right to be guardian of her children. We reasoned also against what in legal language is termed 'the widow's quarantine,' which forbids a widow to remain in her husband's house more than 40 days without paying rent, the widower in such case possessing an unlimited right to abide under the roof of his deceased wife. Finally, we dared to ask that night-walkers of the male sex should be made liable to the same penalties as women for the same offence. Our bill passed the Legislature and became part of the laws of Massachusetts."

It was through her that the Society of Friends of Russian Freedom was organized in 1891. Some years afterwards, with Catherine Breshkovsky, she addressed a great meeting in Faneuil Hall on that subject. Later one of the other speakers told her he was not sure but they had made fools of themselves. Mrs. Howe answered, "One can afford to make a very great fool of one's self in such a cause as that of Russian liberty!" Her eloquent words on the Armenian question might have been written for the present crisis.

It is impossible even to glance in passing at one-half of the beautiful and inspiring things to be found in this book. Large as the two volumes are, the reader constantly comes upon topics that he wishes might have been treated more fully.

It is appropriate that the biography should be dedicated to Mrs. Howe's son by her daughters. For all through the record of her beautiful life, with its many varied interests, runs the bright and unbroken thread of family love. She was a shining object lesson, showing that a woman may be both a great mother and a great citizen.

A. S. B.

## AN OBJECT LESSON

If the Massachusetts Legislature puts through the proposed merger between the State Board of Labor and Industry, the Commission on Workmen's Compensation and the Minimum Wage Commission, many women will undoubtedly look upon it as an object lesson showing the need of votes for women. Specialization means efficiency. Each of the three commissions has specialized on its own subject and understands it. To lump their functions all together and commit them to a new board means lessened efficiency, and the delay of all the reforms which the present commissions have been urging. All the hearings that they have been holding will have to be held over again before the new commissioners. The Minimum Wage Commission, which was established to protect the interests of voteless working women, would be wholly submerged after such a merger. In addition, all three commissions are already overworked, and it would be impossible for one commission to attend to all their duties. The labor organizations have unanimously protested against the proposed change. More significant still, the merger is advocated by all the organizations and interests which do not want the labor laws enforced.

A. S. B.

## CHICAGO WOMEN'S EIGHTH VICTORY

The detailed figures of the recent Chicago primary election redound strikingly to the praise of the women voters. They cast a larger proportion of their ballots for the better candidates than did the men, and the defeat of one undesirable nominee for the city council was owing wholly to their vote. In seven wards, before this, the women had turned the scale in the election of a councilman, their vote in each case defeating a "gray wolf" and giving the majority to the good government candidate. Now they have done it once more. In an illuminating article on the Chicago situation, the New York Survey says:

"At the primary polls the women voters gave a good account of themselves. Most of them are independents, and therefore refused to register for the primaries, because only party tickets can be voted and the ticket of the same party must be voted for two successive years at the primary. Yet despite the light vote of women on this account, a larger proportion of women than men voted for the better candidates in the test wards. One of them owed his renomination to the majority of women's votes, which was greater than that of the men against him. In the April election independent voters, both women and men, are likely to be heard from emphatically."



## Suffrage News From The States

### NEW YORK

One of the features of the big delegation which gathered in Albany March 14, to await the decision of the Assembly and of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the suffrage amendment, was the presence of husbands and wives together, who went up to the State Capital with a common interest in a common cause. Among the men who look upon the suffrage cause as their own and accompanied their wives to Albany to watch the bill were: Mr. Norman de R. Whitehouse; Mr. James Lees Laidlaw, Mr. Ogden Mills Reid, editor of the New York Tribune, Mr. Edward Van Zile and Mr. C. J. Nordstrom, of Diamond Point, Lake George. Mrs. Nordstrom's brother is Mr. Henry Brereton, also of Diamond Point, who introduced the woman suffrage bill into this year's assembly.

The army of women who went to Albany from New York City and its vicinity were forced to requisition special cars on the Empire State Express. Every one of the 63 assembly districts of Greater New York sent a representation. These numbers of city women were more than matched by those who came from every up-State section to meet at the State Capital. Westchester County alone sent a delegation of 100 women, led by Mrs. F. H. Bethell, the wife of the vice-president of the New York Telephone Co., who chartered a special Pullman for her contingent.

The Fredonia Censor of March 14, the day after the town election, says editorially:

"Let no man in Fredonia ever say that women do not wish to vote. They were all eager to get to the ballot box. They were happy every minute they stood in the long line. Not only were their rights as American citizens and taxpayers recognized, but also their motherhood.

### PENNSYLVANIA

In all the business transacted by the Woman Suffrage Party Conference held in Harrisburg recently, two decisions made by the delegates stand out prominently. Pennsylvania suffragists will enter actively into legislative work, both at the primaries and later at the elections. After a detailed and general discussion, it was decided that a non-partisan campaign be conducted in favor of those men who will vote for a bill to submit a woman suffrage amendment to the voters in 1920. The first step will be to put all candidates on record. Later details will be worked out as need arises.

The second decision concerned the budget of \$40,000 to carry on the year's work. This is to be raised by assessments levied on the counties according to population and per capita wealth.

A dinner in honor of Mrs. George A. Piersol, retiring chairman, was given by the Philadelphia County Woman Suffrage Party last week.

### TEXAS

"It has always seemed very strange to me that the women of this country should be out begging us men for the right to vote," says Chester T. Crowell, editor of the Austin, Texas, Statesman, in a suffrage article which is said to be the first ever written by an Austin editor in behalf of woman suffrage. "It seems strange just as it would seem strange to me to find a man with a hose and fire engine standing in front of a burning building begging for a job.

"We men are so wonderfully informed about the tariff that we take it as a trifling matter when the laws which guard our stomachs are violated. Some days ago I was talking with Dr. E. H. Gollaz, of the State Pure Food Department, about the difficulty of obtaining convictions for flagrant violations of the pure food laws.

"Well, doc," I asked him, 'how do the juries happen to acquit them?'

"Well, Bill's a good fellow," he replied.

"I wonder if women jurors would think Bill was a good fellow when the State chemist told them what Bill put in the milk."

### ILLINOIS

Following the visit of Mrs. Blanche West in the towns of Virginia, Rushville and Greenview, the Virginia Woman's Club, the Greenview Co-Operative Club and the Rushville Federation of Women voted to affiliate with the State Association. Mrs. S. Holloway McClung was entertained by the Seaton Parent-Teachers' Association last week, and they also voted to affiliate. The Easton Woman's Club, feeling that no topic was more closely allied with the care of children than woman suffrage, celebrated their program for baby week with a suffrage program, decorating the rooms with the yellow and white colors. They held an open meeting, inviting the women from all over the township. Over 200 women were present.

In Alton there are three women on the School Board who are doing good work. Women secured the appointment of a food and milk inspector, a position filled by Miss Rose Gillespie. Women are also serving as judges and clerks of election. Women have established municipal dances, where the young people are chaperoned by club women. Formerly the young people, who are factory workers, if they danced at all, had to go to beer gardens in summer and saloons in winter. These disreputable places are now closed for lack of patronage. The clean-up of Alton is now celebrated in the movies, the Essanay Company having been there with the camera.

The State Board has made plans for holding a conference at Macomb late in March. Macomb is a strong civic center, and a number of the most active workers in that part of the State and members of the State Board of the Equal Suffrage Association will be present.

### TENNESSEE

A Congressional conference will be held in Memphis March 29-30. The State Campaign Committee and its guests will be entertained in Memphis at the Chisca Hotel by the Memphis Equal Suffrage League. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will preside at the conference. Among the speakers are numbered Mrs. Frank Roesing, Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull, secretary of the Child Labor Commission of Oregon, Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, Mrs. B. B. Valentine of Virginia, and Mrs. T. T. Cotman of Arkansas.

The Memphis Equal Suffrage League, under its president, Miss Louise P. Looney, is making elaborate plans for the entertainment of the conference. The whole city will be decorated in suffrage colors and the merchants' windows will advertise "Votes for Women" in various ways. On the afternoon of the 29th there will be an automobile parade of 300 decorated automobiles, after which the guests will be entertained with a reception at the Chisca Hotel. The open evening meeting will be held in one of the large theatres, where Mrs. Catt and others will speak. The day following will be devoted largely to a closed meeting of the delegates, for the purpose of discussing ways and means for increasing interest.

The San Carlos Opera Company, which came to Nashville recently, sponsored by the campaign committee, afforded splendid means of publicity. Three evenings were taken over by the suffragists, and the Nashville League, the State Association and the Business Women's League trumpeted the cause in every possible way.

The recent organization of an equal suffrage league at Martin College has been followed by the organization of one at the Pulaski High School, which was approved by Superintendent Ranck. Miss Isabel Butler is president, Edward Sumpter, vice-president, and Joe Elledge, secretary.

### SOUTH CAROLINA

Following the slogan, "Suffrage Puts Your Town on the Map," a suffrage league was formed at St. George's recently, Miss Mary Brennen, of Columbia, assisting in the organization. Officers were elected as follows: Mrs. F. E. Hinnant, president; Mrs. R. L. Weeks, vice-president; Mrs. R. L. Klauber, treasurer, and Mrs. E. R. Minus, secretary.

### MISSOURI

A suffrage school was started in Kansas City, Mo., last week, with fifteen women students, under the tutelage of Mrs. Henry N. Ess, president of the Central Suffrage Association.

### ALABAMA

A report of the work which has been done by the Legislative Committee of the State Equal Suffrage Association, prepared by the chairman, Mrs. Bessie O'Brien Hundley, has recently been published. This presents a complete and very interesting account of the work for the suffrage amendment and the action taken for and against it.

### IOWA

Mrs. W. E. Barkley, president of the Nebraska State Suffrage Association, found time in her busy week to spend a day in Des Moines last week conferring with Miss Flora Dunlap, Iowa's State president, and the State board, which was in session at that time. Mrs. Barkley and the board spent some interesting hours going over such points of the last Nebraska campaign as seemed helpful to Iowa in her present campaign.

Schedules are being arranged for the speakers who are to come into Iowa for the remaining two months of the campaign. Mrs. Ben Hooper of Wisconsin arrived in Iowa March 26, and will spend several days in Des Moines before starting her active campaign work. Mrs. Agnes L. Riddle, State representative of Colorado, will arrive April 17, speaking on that day at Council Bluffs, whence she will tour northern Iowa, speaking at principal points. On April 3 Mrs. Millie M. Trumbull of Portland, Ore., will start a tour of the State, addressing a meeting at Keokuk first. Miss Lutie Stearns of Milwaukee, Wis., will arrive April 3. Miss Stearns starts her whirlwind campaign at Winterset April 4; the closing event will be a meeting at Mt. Pleasant April 28.

Council Bluffs is the point at which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will begin a tour of the State on April 13. The coming of the national suffrage president is being eagerly awaited by the suffrage organizations throughout the State.

The number of local leaders taking part in the campaign has now reached the thousand mark, and each day sees an increase. With five or six exceptions, every county in the State is organized with full county organizations and township chairmen, or with a county executive committee which is fast completing the organization of the townships.

At a meeting of the combined clubs of Rockwell City a strong vote for women league has been organized. Every county in the tenth district is fully organized and hard at work. Eagle Grove has recently organized a votes for women league with fifty members. The league is planning for an elaborate tea in April.

Mrs. Gerald McDowell, organizer in the first district, has perfected a suffrage organization of the upper half of Lee county, with Mrs. T. P. Hollowell of Fort Madison chairman.

Linn county, under the chairmanship of Mrs. C. C. Loomis of Cedar Rapids, is one of the busiest counties in the State from a suffrage viewpoint. The teas at the county headquarters are making a stir, and the home cookery sales seem to retain all their fascination, to judge from the receipts. A large audience listened to a lecture by Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale March 21. One of the ardent workers in Linn county is Mrs. Francis Heald of Cedar Rapids. Mrs. Heald is making speeches, writing for the papers and assisting in many ways.

The headquarters of the Davis County Equal Suffrage Association are established in the opera house of Bloomfield. Mrs. Henry Taylor, county chairman, announces an attractive list of speakers.

"When so many different organizations are represented, showing so many working for the same end, it cannot result otherwise than in victory," was the way Miss Helen N. Eacker, seventh district organizer, expressed the situation when attending a suffrage conference at Cambridge. The conference was held at the home of Dr. Carrie Harvison Dickey, who recently made the cross-State trips

### GEORGIA

The first month's campaign for equal suffrage in Atlanta municipal primaries has drawn to a close, and suffrage workers are delighted with results. The original plan was to obtain the names of 5,000 women signed to a petition, showing that they wished to vote and also on a separate petition to get as many names of men as were favorable to equal suffrage.

The 5,000 names have been signed, but as there is plenty of time before the presenting of the petition to the Executive Board of the city, the work of obtaining names is being continued.

The campaign plans were begun and carried out by a Central Board, consisting of three members from each of the three suffrage organizations of Atlanta, which called itself the Central Board of the Affiliated Suffrage Associations of Atlanta. The personnel of this board is as follows: Miss Eleanor Raoul, Mrs. Emily McDougald, Mrs. F. V. L. Smith, Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia; Mrs. Elizabeth McCarthy, Mrs. J. A. Cosens, Miss Ethel Merk, Atlanta Woman's Suffrage League; Mrs. Amelia Woodall, Mrs. Alice Daniels, Mrs. E. L. Brewer, Atlanta Equal Suffrage Association.

The plan of campaign was as follows:

First week—Down town publicity week; working department stores, large office buildings, restaurants, factories, etc.

Second week—Moving picture week, placing slides about the campaign in the movies, and having all moving picture houses worked by petitioners at the entrances.

Third week—Street speaking.

Fourth week—House to house canvass of city.

The Atlanta Federation of Trades unanimously endorsed the campaign for municipal suffrage at a recent meeting, following speeches by Mrs. John Kenny of Tennessee and Mrs. G. Graham, president of Louisiana State Federation of Women's Clubs. About 350 members were present at the meeting.

### INDIANA

Mrs. Alexander Hugh Scott was elected district chairman and Miss Harriet Johnson county chairman at the district suffrage convention held last week in Indianapolis.

It was announced that a tea would be given at the home of Mrs. Ovid Butler Jameson for the visitors at the convention to be held next month. The convention will open Wednesday evening, April 12, at the Claypool Hotel, and the tea will be given the following afternoon. Mrs. Demarchus C. Brown will be chief speaker for the suffrage dinner Thursday night, and the annual election of officers on Friday will close the convention.

### FLORIDA

William Jennings Byran recently addressed an audience which filled to overflowing the large auditorium of Miami. This was the first presentation of Mr. Bryan's new suffrage address, which he has placed on his list of Chautauqua addresses. The meeting was under the auspices of the local league and the Men's League, and was presided over by Mrs. Anna L. Andrus. Judge J. L. Billingsley, Mrs. Grace Julian Clarke and Mr. Twain Michelson also spoke.

posting suffrage signs. All the clubs, aid societies and circles were represented at the conference, over a hundred being present.



## NATIONAL OFFERS \$525 IN PRIZES

Original Slogan and Posters to  
Receive Liberal Reward—Rules  
of Contest Given

Five hundred and twenty-five dollars in prizes for a slogan and ten posters are offered in a call sent out last week by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Of this amount \$500 will go for the posters, but the Association points out that the rate is not disproportionate, as the slogan is to be limited to five words, which works out at \$5 a word.

Those who enter the slogan sweepstakes are warned that old slogans will not be considered. Write your slogan on the outside of a small envelope. Place your name and address inside that envelope, and then seal it. Place the sealed envelope in another envelope and post it to the slogan committee, at the Association's headquarters, 171 Madison Avenue. You may keep on sending slogans while your postage lasts, for there is no limit to the number any individual may submit.

The poster prizes are to be as follows: First prize, \$250; second prize, \$100; third prize, \$50; two honorable mentions, \$25 each; five honorable mentions, \$10 each. The following rules govern this contest:

(1.) All posters awarded prizes or honorable mention, to become the property of the N. A. W. S. A. without further compensation to the designer.

(2.) The committee reserves the right to retain any designs submitted until January 1, and exhibit the same at the next annual convention of the N. A. W. S. A. in December without cost or compensation to the artist.

(3.) Designs in black and white may be submitted, but design in color preferred.

(4.) The area of the design shall not be less than two square feet or more than ten square feet.

(5.) Design must have at least one-third its area left blank for informational printing (such as time, place of meeting, speakers, topics, etc.). The blank area may be broken by design.

(6.) Yellow should be introduced into the design, but need not dominate.

(7.) A design will be judged (a) for popular appeal; (b) maximum of effect and minimum expense to reproduce; (c) the story it tells in a few broad lines; (d) pleasing color scheme, using not more than three colors.

(8.) Competition open to all, and number of sketches submitted by one person not limited.

(9.) Address all communications and send designs to N. A. W. S. A. headquarters, 171 Madison Avenue, Grace Thompson Seton, chairman art publicity.

Both contests will open on April 1 and close on October 1.

Kansas Republicans meeting in Topeka, March 21, in State convention, went on record by resolution as favoring a federal amendment providing for nation-wide equal suffrage.

The convention named delegates-at-large to the National Republican convention.

One day while walking in San Francisco a professor and his friend got into an argument as to which of them was the handsomer man. They agreed, in a spirit of fun, to leave it to the decision of a foreigner who was seen approaching. The matter being laid before him, the stranger considered long and carefully; then he answered in a tone of finality, "Both are worse."

## An Open Letter to Senator James, Congressman Cantrill and the Democratic Members From Kentucky in Congress

Lexington, Ky.,  
March 12, 1916.

Hon. \_\_\_\_\_,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—

The Louisville Times of March 11 contained the following item, sent in by its Frankfort correspondent:

Governor Stanley received the following telegram this morning signed by Senator James and Congressman Cantrill saying:

"At a meeting in Senator James's office this afternoon at which all of the Kentucky Democratic members of the House but one were present, the opinion was expressed that it was not within the province of the members of Congress to offer advice to the Legislature, but each man present expressed himself as strongly opposed to the woman suffrage amendment and hoped that it would be defeated, in accordance with the action of the last Democratic State convention. The one absent member of the House delegation could not be located in time for the conference."

If the Democratic members of Congress from Kentucky felt it "not within their province" to offer advice to the Legislature of Kentucky on the woman suffrage amendment, may I inquire what the purpose was of the telegram to Governor Stanley, published presumably at his desire? Its purpose could hardly have been simply to give moral support to Governor Stanley, since he seems firm enough in his convictions on the subject not to need support. It was hardly intended to be a private telegram or the Governor would not have given it out for publication.

The telegram states that the senders "hoped that the woman suffrage amendment would be defeated in accordance with the action of the last Democratic State convention." As Senator James and Congressman Cantrill well know, no action whatever was taken by the last Democratic

State convention on the question of woman suffrage. The women of Kentucky agree with the gentlemen present in Senator James's office that it is not within their province to offer advice to the Legislature: they, therefore, resent the sending of this telegram to Frankfort just after the woman suffrage amendment had passed the Senate by a vote of 26 to 8, and when it was about to be voted upon by the House. They further resent that the telegram so obviously meant for the consumption of the Democratic members of the House at Frankfort should be intentionally misleading as to the position on this subject of the last State Democratic convention. It is the impression of the women of Kentucky that Senator James and Congressman Cantrill were elected to represent their constituents at Washington, not to represent the liquor interests, as opposed to the women of Kentucky, at Frankfort.

The liquor interests have themselves during the present administration carried the war into Africa and the women of Kentucky are glad that for the future these interests will have to wage it in the open and not secretly and under cover. The women are pleased to meet them on the ground they have chosen.

It is quite impossible for any reasonable person to suppose that the animus of this telegram was simply conviction against the mere submission of woman suffrage to the voters of Kentucky, a most honored and ancient Democratic method of settling questions of public importance. The leaders of the Democratic party, from President Wilson and the four members of his cabinet, who last November voted for woman suffrage when it was submitted to the voters in their respective States, on down to the lesser

lights, have publicly declared their profound conviction that the question of woman suffrage should be settled by the States in exactly the method asked for by the women of Kentucky and just refused by Democratic members of the Kentucky House. A number of the members of the House who had previously voted to let the suffrage amendment bill come up, on Friday voted to smother it according to the orders of Governor Stanley and on the advice of Senator James and Congressman Cantrill, which it was not "within their province" to give.

May I inquire, Sir, on behalf of the woman suffragists of Kentucky, and of the members of the Legislature who resent the advice which it was not within your province to give, if you were present at the meeting at Senator James's office; and if the telegram as sent represented your wishes and was sent with your full knowledge and desire? The senders state that one member of the Kentucky House delegation was not present at the meeting. It is fair to give each member the benefit of the doubt until all members have been given an opportunity to make public their position in the matter. I, therefore, respectfully request that you answer my inquiry as to whether you were present at that meeting and subscribed to the telegram sent. I shall be glad to give as great publicity as possible to your answer, which, in view of the publicity given the telegram by Governor Stanley, is undoubtedly due you, that the women of Kentucky whom I represent may hold you responsible only for that which you desire to sponsor.

Respectfully,  
M. McD. Breckinridge,  
Chairman Campaign Committee  
of the Kentucky Equal Rights  
Association.

## LODGE SLOWLY COMING ROUND

Increased Enfranchisement of  
Women Here and in Canada  
Opens Eyes of Senator

U. S. Senator Lodge was markedly courteous to a deputation of the Massachusetts branch of the Congressional Union who called upon him during his recent visit to Lynn. He sent a delegation of members of the Lynn Republican Club to meet them at the station and escort them to his presence; and he made them a polite speech, telling them he was much interested in their cause, and not mentioning that he was opposed to it. Of course, it was needless that he should mention this, as everybody knows his attitude on the question.

But his very marked politeness is of good augury. He would have shown no such conspicuous consideration to a delegation of suffragists six or seven years ago. Why the change? Within the last seven years eight States of the Union have given women the ballot, and two big Canadian provinces have followed within

the past few weeks. Senator Lodge, like every politician, has his ear to the ground. Although suffrage has just been defeated in Massachusetts, he realizes that nationally it has grown to be a factor of power. Probably, too, he has not forgotten the large minority vote cast for it even in his own conservative State. "To me the outstanding fact about last November's election is that 162,000 men in Massachusetts cast their ballots for woman suffrage," said Samuel J. Elder, at the dinner of the Massachusetts W. S. A. on March 21. Whatever the cause, Mr. Lodge's new attitude is cause for encouragement.

The city council of Red Lodge, Mont., on March 16 appointed a woman election judge for each of the three wards. The appointments were made at the request of the Woman's Club. One third of the 1,000 registered voters for the city election are women.

In Berlin, according to Miss Carolyn Wilson's letters in the New York Sun, German women are digging the subway trenches and heaving coal, while in the United States they are not strong enough to heave a ballot into a box.

## INVENTOR PAYS WOMEN TRIBUTE

Dr. Bell Tells What Telephone  
Girls Have Done for Business  
Men and Public

In introducing Dr. Alexander Graham Bell to an audience in Boston the other day, Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, brought out a statement from the noted inventor to the effect that the telephone had been of great economic value to women, in that it has opened up a new field of employment and service. On the other hand, he said that the women had rendered a great service in the advancement of the usefulness of the telephone. Though men were used at first as operators, they were not a great success; but the women were very successful. They were more patient, and such patience was demanded; they were more careful in their attention to details; and somehow the telephone needs the feminine qualities in conducting its operations. Moreover, the presence of women as operatives trained the men to be more patient and polite while using the phone. Before women were used as operators, there was frequent use of profane language and all the rudeness and discour-

## MEXICAN PREDICTS VOTE IN YEAR

(Continued from page 97)

"Correspondence of this newspaper from the Federal District of Mexico within the past few days has brought intelligence of a character wholly unlike that generally appearing under date lines of the neighboring republic. It is at once official and departmental matter, being in fact in the nature of reports through the secretary of gubernation to the first chief, General Carranza, from a representative of the de facto government in Yucatan; but it has to do with something entirely apart from subjects usually touched upon by such communications in these latter days. 'I have the honor to bring to your notice,' says Sr. Alvarado, writing from Merida, in the province named, 'that at this time there is being celebrated here the first congress of women held in the republic of Mexico, with 700 delegates.'"

"Things can hardly be going to pieces," the Monitor points out, "in a country which finds opportunity, as well as occasion, for sending 700 women delegates to Merida, clear round the gulf crescent, to discuss matters looking to the betterment of woman's condition, or under a government which regards it as no less a pleasure than a duty to encourage a gathering of this nature. In his first dispatch, Sr. Alvarado tells the head of the republic that animated speeches have been made and are arousing great interest. This, in the secretary's opinion, is a new triumph of the revolution. Within a year, he thinks, the liberation of women will be seen. And he pointedly notes: The aristocracy announced beforehand that the congress would be a failure, but its realization has been illuminating."

"It was quite in line with their general practice to 'announce beforehand,' as Sr. Alvarado says, the failure of the women's congress at Merida; but the conclusion reached by this representative, as presented in his second dispatch, after telling of the interest created by the discussions, is that the congress has helped to prepare the women of Mexico for a great civic battle. The revolution in Mexico, of course, cannot be complete until democracy is thoroughly established in the republic, and democracy with the peon on a level with the beast of burden, and woman on a level with the peon, would be a sham."

tesy that goes with it. When the users learned that young women were operating the telephones, they were more self-restrained, courteous and considerate. He thinks this had a great effect upon business men in other dealings with each other.

In commenting on the points brought out, Dr. Murlin says:

"It occurred to me that politics and public service might undergo a similar happy improvement in quality of service and courteous methods, if women were given recognition at the polls, the primaries, and in all political conventions and civil service."

The enemies of society who are determined that women shall not get the vote are no longer afraid women will be polluted by the mire of politics, but that they will clean that mire up.—Carrie Chapman Catt.



## PROVED EQUAL TO ADVERSITIES

Husband's Death, Strike, Landslide, Do Not Keep Mrs. Bennett from Completing Tunnel

In the midst of construction of a million dollar railroad tunnel 4400 feet long, on the Northern Pacific railroad, near Taconia, Wash., Nelson Bennett, the contractor, died. His wife, overwhelmed with grief, faced financial ruin. No sooner had Mrs. Bennett taken up the work than a telephone message came that a man who once had been slightly connected with her husband was attempting to establish a claim of full partnership with him.

Shortly afterward came a message from the superintendent stating that his crew of 500 Italians were on the point of quitting. Putting the case of the claimant

in the hands of an attorney, Mrs. Bennett hurried to the scene of operations, assembled the workmen, and through interpreters made a strong appeal to them to stand by her and help her finish the project her husband had begun. Practically every man promised to stick to his post, and kept his word.

Then Mrs. Bennett, in company with the superintendent, went over every foot of the big tube.

For a while the work progressed rapidly, then, with no preliminary warning, the timbering not far from the east portal of the tunnel suddenly gave way and thousands of tons of earth were precipitated inward. Mrs. Bennett proved herself equal to the test. Early and late, rain or shine, she was on the ground personally directing the work. She pushed steadily onward, and she was able to turn over the tunnel within contract time.



Suffrage work in New York State is as earnest in the country sections as in the cities. The above picture shows the officers of the suffrage club in Monticello, Sullivan county, which has been built up largely by Mrs. R. J. Muller. Mrs. Muller toured through the county with her prize-winning Dutch belted oxen in the interests of suffrage. From left to right are: top row, Miss Levy, Miss Buckley, Miss McNeely, Miss Stoddard; bottom row, Miss Kuhn, Mrs. M. O. Smith, Mrs. Muller, Miss Francis McNeely.

## BORAH PLAN WILL SHOW UP FAKIRS

Senator Would Include Women's Voice in Proposed Referendum in District of Columbia

Senator Borah's proposed amendment to the District of Columbia prohibition referendum to let women vote is likely to prove embarrassing to any members of Congress who have hidden insincerely behind the plea of State rights. A dispatch to the Charleston News and Courier says:

"It has been on the tapis ever since the present Congress assembled that it was likely to vote on the question of prohibition in the District of Columbia. All who understand Congress know that about the only way of preventing it from deciding in favor of a 'dry' District at once if the question gets to a vote is to propose a referendum to the citizens of the District, with the understanding that Congress will act in accordance with the result of that referendum—or not act, as the case may be. The immediate trouble about this referendum is that the citizens of the District of Columbia do not enjoy the right of the ballot in either national or local affairs. To meet this condition, a referendum on prohibition can be accomplished only by conferring the franchise especially for that purpose.

"Senator Underwood of Alabama has announced that when

the Sheppard bill for prohibition in the District of Columbia comes up for a vote he (Mr. Underwood) will offer a resolution providing for a referendum to the citizens of the District; and this substitute creates a qualified electorate within the District for this referendum only. So far, so good; and it has been hinted that President Wilson himself would take a hand by vetoing any District prohibition bill which did not provide for letting the people of the District have their say.

"Now here comes the clever work by the suffragists. Senator Borah of Idaho has seized upon the handle given by the referendum substitute which the Senator from Alabama has prepared for the prohibition bill sponsored by the Senator from Texas. The Idaho Senator announces that he will move to amend the substitute by extending the referendum to the women who are citizens of the District as well as to the men.

"If woman suffrage is voted in the District of Columbia, even for the purpose of a referendum only, the advocates of this lively cause will feel that they have accomplished a very great victory in getting the federal government to adopt the principle when it is setting up its own electorates. Not a few Senators who would vote for a prohibition referendum willingly because of their advocacy of prohibition in the District would vote against this referendum if it excluded the women."

## KEATING TALKS ON-COLORADO

Congressman Says Labor War Would Be Argument Against Men As Well As Women

Congressman Edward Keating and Mrs. Keating of Colorado were the guests of honor at the annual meeting of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association March 17 at the Twentieth Century Club. When asked about the Colorado strike, Mr. Keating answered: "The women conducted themselves in splendid fashion during that industrial difficulty. Most of the troubles were in my district. I sided with the miners, and it was I who introduced in Congress the bill for an investigation. It is absurd to call the strike an argument against woman suffrage. There are some men in Colorado. If women ought to be disfranchised because conditions are not ideal, how about the Colorado men—and the men in other States that do not have ideal labor conditions? How about Lawrence, Massachusetts? In Colorado after the Ludlow massacre when the Governor was determined to enforce his point of view by calling out the militia for the second time, if we were saved from civil war, it was the women and the women alone who saved us."

"You cannot find any man of weight in Colorado who opposes equal suffrage," said Mr. Keating. "At the last election my mother voted and my sister and my wife. I watched them carefully on the way to the polls and back, and I could not see any change in them. The polling place for our ward was in a church vestibule, perfectly quiet and respectable. A number of the election officers were women. The law requires them to be residents of the ward, so that they were the same people that my mother and wife would have met at the grocery store or any where else in the neighborhood. You ask if plug-uglies insult women at the polls? Politicians have common sense. What do you suppose would happen if plug-uglies insulted the wives and mothers of the voters? The political party that indulged in that sort of thing would be wiped off the map."

Mrs. Lillian Pierce, a New York City suffragist, has invented a seat for mothers which is attached to baby carriages and folds up underneath the carriage when not in use. The invention has been patented in America, in England and in France.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper has been the guest of honor at a banquet of the Women's Press Club of Los Angeles, and at luncheons given by the presidents of the Ebell Club and the Friday Morning Club. These clubs have memberships of 1,500 and 1,000, respectively, and are leading factors in the life of the community. "I am eagerly looking forward to seeing the women vote at the spring primaries," writes Mrs. Harper.

## TO ALL SUFFRAGE CLUBS

ALICE HENRY

Author of "The Trade Union Woman" (Appleton), and formerly editor of "Life and Labor," speaks on:

The Working Woman and the Vote. The Vote—and After.

Effective Voting (with model election).

For full particulars address Alice Henry, 3 Monmouth St., Dorchester, Mass.

## SUFFRAGE STATUS

### The Free States

Full equal suffrage prevails in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Montana, Nevada and Alaska. Women have presidential and municipal suffrage in Illinois. These States have a total of 91 electoral votes.

### The nation-wide suffrage, or "Susan B. Anthony," Amendment

Providing that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

In Senate. Reported favorably by committee and now on calendar in Senate awaiting action, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

In House. Action to be taken by Judiciary Committee March 28, 1916.

### Federal Elections Bill

To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and members of the House of Representatives.

In Senate. Before Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In House. Before Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, Mr. Rucker, chairman.

### State Suffrage Amendments

Passed by Legislatures and to be decided by majority of men voting on question.

In Iowa: June 5, 1916.

In South Dakota and West Virginia:

Nov. 7, 1916.

In New York the Assembly has passed the amendment 109 to 30.

## PLAN TO START WOMAN'S PARTY

Plans for the formation of a woman's party among women voters in the suffrage States for the promotion of national woman suffrage are being formulated by the Congressional Union.

A delegation of thirty-six women, one from each non-suffrage State, will make a tour of the enfranchised States with the purpose of forming this party.

The cities to be visited are Chicago, Topeka, Wichita, Denver, Colorado Springs, Williams, Grand Canyon, Prescott, Phoenix, Los Angeles, Bakersfield, San Francisco, Reno, Carson City, Stockton, Sacramento, Portland, Seattle, Spokane, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Pocatello and Salt Lake City.

The party will leave Washington, D. C., April 9, and plan to

complete their schedule of addresses in time to permit their return to Washington May 17.

At the Kansas polls a woman meets her friends and her neighbors, Mrs. Laura Reed Yaggy told the members of the Kansas City Political Equality League at a recent meeting. There is no suggestion of a distasteful campaign atmosphere. Mrs. Yaggy said that she and her husband went to the polls together, having discussed the candidates the night before.

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## SPEED THE DAY

By Agnes E. Ryan

Nebraska women have just had new and shocking proof of the need of the vote for all women. An old man of 69 years, Samuel Goldsberry of Omaha, has been convicted of unlawful relations with a little girl of 14, Goldie Earl. The jury of men only found him guilty, but "recommended that clemency be shown in sentencing him, because of his age."

Goldsberry, who was to have been married to the mother of the girl, brought the latter from Beaver Crossing to Omaha last December on a promise of buying her clothes. Instead he took her to a rooming house, where he kept her for several days. Goldsberry represented the girl to be his wife until the suspicion of the proprietor was aroused.

A number of well-known Omaha women were in the court room during the trial. Among them were Mrs. Warren M. Rogers, Mrs. C. W. Hayes, Mrs. C. W. Russell, Mrs. G. W. Covell, Mrs. F. J. Stack, Mrs. C. E. Johannes, Mrs. George A. Joslyn and Mrs. E. L. Burke. These women went to the trial for the purpose of displaying an interest in the girl, who was alone and friendless.

"His sentence should be all the more severe on account of his advanced age," said Mrs. Burke. "The crime is all the more revolting when committed by a man as near the grave as this man."

"At his age he should be thinking how he could protect young girls—not ruin them," said Mrs. Russell. "I was indignant when I

read the jury's recommendation for clemency.

"While the girl was 14 years old, she appeared about 8. She was utterly friendless and it was one of the most pitiful cases I have ever known. Women's place is in the courtroom when such trials are going on. They can accomplish a great deal by their presence."

"There should be no clemency shown this man. For the benefit of society he should be put away where he can never have a chance to again commit such a crime," said Mrs. Johannes.

"Nothing has ever happened in Omaha which so clearly proved that women should have a part in making the laws as this jury's verdict for clemency," said Mrs. Covell.

Women are getting their eyes open to the need of women constituents armed with votes and the need of women in jury service. When women can depose a judge for giving light sentences for offences against girls and women, the sentences are more likely to be such as will deter vicious men from revolting crimes. Women who would shrink from hearing the revolting testimony of the court room are deciding that they can hear what is said there if little girls can testify and hear and suffer from brutality. They are deciding that they must have the vote and that they must serve on juries where the cases of women, girls and children are tried.

Speed the day of such a decision by the women of every State!

## MEN NEVER LOSE THEIR BALANCE

"Unemotional" Representatives in Kentucky Almost Start Gun Play in Discussing Measure

"Gunplay marked proceedings of the Kentucky House of Representatives this afternoon, and but for the intervention of some of the cooler heads there probably would have been bloodshed," says a dispatch of March 13 to the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The trouble started over an attempt to call out, over the protest of the House Rules Committee, the bill of Senator B. M. Taylor of Green county limiting shipments of liquor into dry territory. The situation reached its climax when B. S. Williams, executive marshal, attempted to force the Rev. W. B. Harvey, Representative of Webster county, into his seat. When the latter resisted, Williams drew from the inside pocket of his coat a holster containing a long revolver, but before he could extract the weapon he was taken in charge by persons in the immediate vicinity and persuaded to leave the chamber.

Williams and others asserted later that he drew his weapon only after Harvey had flashed a knife and had made several slashes at him, but this is denied by the Representative from Webster county.

According to the Courier-Journal's description of the scene, the House was in a tumult throughout, a number of sympathizers shouting and screaming at the top of their voices.

There are times when the argument that women are too un-

balanced and hysterical to assume responsibilities of government sounds like nothing in the world so much as just a gentle joke.

## HIRE A WOMAN—SAVE 17 PER CENT.

Discrimination Against Women Teachers Prevails in South Africa As It Does in U. S.

The London Spectator, of Dec. 18, 1915, prints the following advertisement:

"Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg. History Lecturer wanted. Candidates (either sex) must have taken a good Degree in History. Commencing salary as fixed by Union Government Regulations (men £300, women £250)," etc.

"Nothing could be more explicit, more satisfactory," says the author of a letter to The Nation. "Government regulations for South Africa have fixed with precision the money ratio of male to female labor, namely, six to five. If you employ a woman, you save exactly sixteen and two thirds per cent."

"Is there any objection to the introduction of the formula in our school administration? For instance, were our Solons at Albany to take pattern after South Africa, we might have the satisfaction of reading in the—Journal:

"Wanted, a teacher of mathematics for the — High School. Man, \$1,200; woman, \$1,000."

"We have no advertising system to which we could apply the six-to-five ratio. But we have the thing itself, the discrimination between men and women teachers in the matter of salary."

## WOMEN WIN BOND ISSUE AND PRAISE

Big School Vote Brings New Building to Iowa Town—Want Full Suffrage

Osceola, Ia., has answered quite conclusively the old time argument that women will not vote when given the opportunity. At the election held for the purpose of voting on a hundred thousand dollar school bond issue 490 men voted and 464 women. The women realized that much was at stake in the election, that not only the bond issue rested upon the result but the sentiment as regards granting full suffrage. They saw to it that the town was gaily decorated with the suffrage colors, and men and women wore suffrage buttons.

The vote on the school bond issue in Des Moines also caused the press to state that the women evidently were in earnest about wanting to vote. The vote was far heavier than at any previous election when the women could express their opinion by ballot.

The Burlington Hawkeye of March 15 carries the following story, which shows the value of the women's vote:

"The fact that the women turned out last Monday and did excellent work saved Burlington from an unpleasant predicament. It would then have gone forth that the city refused to grant the children a chance, refused to give them sufficient room in a building that is overcrowded and refused to provide improvements for the building in which they are housed the greater part of their young days. The men actually defeated the Sunnyside proposition. That proposition was 'that a tax not to exceed \$15,000 be levied for the purpose of building an addition to the Sunnyside building and the installation of sanitary closets in that building.' Everybody in the district knew the conditions that prevailed there. Everybody in town knew them or ought to have known them. However, the men defeated that proposition. Had not the women rallied to its support it would have been lost."

## BURTON SAYS SEX NOT FUNDAMENTAL

President of Smith College Points Out Mistake of Educational Institutions

President M. L. Burton, of Smith College, declared in his recent annual report to the trustees of the college that many opportunities in the educational world have been withheld from women because of their sex and not because of their capacities.

"Our generation, more than any which has preceded it, is conscious of the fact that opportunities for women have not been equal to those for men," he said. "The position which women are to occupy in American life will depend largely upon the recognition of the truth that the fundamental question is not one of sex, but of personality."

"Co-educational institutions," said Dr. Burton, "are inconsistent and are robbing themselves of a very great asset by failing to place in positions of recognized importance, women who can contribute to the atmosphere of the institution certain qualities which are sorely lacking now. One may go still farther and express the belief that even our colleges for men would take a long step in advance by placing upon their teaching faculties at least a few women of recognized leadership in their special fields. Creative ability in research and stimulat-

## GERMAN LEAGUES BAND TOGETHER

New Imperial Association Will Avoid Partisanship — Educate Women for State Service

"The two existing German political equality organizations," says a dispatch from Weimar, "have been consolidated into the German Imperial Association for Woman's Suffrage."

"The association, which will avoid all political and religious partisanship, wants 'to secure for German women equal political rights with men in State and municipality, and to encourage the participation of women in all branches of political and social activity by educating them politically.'"

## SQUAWS SHARED IN THIS COUNCIL

Indian Women in 1833 Demonstrated Desire to Participate in Local Government

As far back as 1833 a plea was made for consideration of the rights of women in Davenport, Iowa, according to documents found by the directors of the centennial celebration of the building of Fort Armstrong, which is to be held in June. In searching through the history of the territory surrounding Davenport, Moline and Rock Island in an effort to find interesting data, they discovered the following story, which is told in a Davenport paper:

"In 1833 Chief Blackhawk was asked to sign a new treaty by the whites, or rather a confirmation of the treaty which had been made in St. Louis without proper

authority. The Indians and the army officers gathered for this purpose, but Blackhawk at first refused to join the council. A detachment was sent for him, and finally brought him into the circle of officers and braves.

"After an argument that continued for several hours, Blackhawk agreed to sign the new treaty, and just as the document was presented to him a brave came in with LeClaire and announced that LeClaire had been given certain parcels of land. The location of these lands was shown by the brave by drawing an outline of the property in the dust with his finger and pointing to them.

"The discussion was again continued, and at last was made agreeable to all parties, it was thought, when a large number of squaws who had been squatting at the outer edge of the council interfered, claiming that the land was theirs and they intended to continue tilling it. For several hours this condition prevailed, until the irate squaws were finally pacified."

A novel score card for suffrage card parties is used by Atlanta clubs. At the top of the card is the suffrage map, with the wording: "Woman Suffrage a Success. The Map Proves It." Below this are the score tables.

Mrs. Caroline Lawrence of Tonapah is said to be the first Nevada woman to sit on a jury. She was accepted and heard the evidence in the case of J. K. Murphy and the Wholesale Produce Company of Sacramento against Paul Weisse, a grocer, March 15.

## LAST LAUGHS

"I distinctly saw you with the policeman's arms around you."

"Oh, yes, mum; wasn't it nice of him? He was showin' me how to hold a burglar if I found one in the house."—Life.

A Massachusetts boy told the teacher that his sister had the measles. The teacher sent him home and told him to stay there until his sister got well. After he had skipped joyfully away another boy held up his hand and said: "Teacher, Jimmy Dolan's sister what's got the measles lives in California."—Franklin (N. H.) Journal-Transcript.

Teacher—"What is the difference between the sun and the moon?"

Pupil—"Please, sir, the sun's bigger and healthier looking than the moon because he goes to bed earlier."—The Sacred Heart Review.

The lady from Great Littleton was talking to a friend who lived in Lesser Littleton.

"I've often wondered," she said, "why you all combined to get your minister changed. What had the old one done?"

"Oh, my dear, he was quite impossible!" explained the Lesser Littleton lady. "Why, he used to preach and talk about the responsibilities of marriage so much that none of the unmarried men in the village had the courage to propose!" — Philadelphia Public Ledger.

ing power in the class room are not limited by any means to the male sex."

"Two men got into a fight in front of the bank today," said a man at the family tea-table, "and I tell you it looked pretty bad for one of them. The bigger one seized a huge stick and brandished it. I felt that he was going to knock the other's brains out, and I jumped in between them."

The family had listened with rapt attention, and as he paused in his narrative, the young heir, whose respect for his father's bravery is immeasurable, proudly remarked:

"He couldn't knock any brains out of you, could he, father?"—Boston Post.

Nearly all the youth of the neighborhood attended the charity bazar, and one by one they drifted to a stall where a tiny, shapely, scented gray kid glove reposed on a satin cushion. Attached to the cushion was a notice, written in a delicate feminine hand, which ran:

"The owner of this glove will, at 7:30 this evening, be pleased to kiss any person who purchases a ticket beforehand."

Tickets were purchased by the score, and at 7:30 a long row of young men assembled outside the stall.

Then, punctual to the moment, old Tom Porson, the local butcher, who weighs 200 pounds and is almost as beautiful as a side of bacon, stepped to the front of the stall.

"Now, young gents," he said, "this 'ere glove belongs to me. I bought it this morning. Now I'm ready for you. Come on! Don't be bashful! One at a time!"—Philadelphia Public Ledger.